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ORIGINAL POETRY.

It was midnight—I sunk on my couch to repose,
Oppress'd with the ills I seem'd destin'd to bear;
And I envied the blissful condition of those,
Who had never like me known the canker of care.

I envied the stoic, and thought I would give,
For a heart such as his all the gold I possess'd;
For then—then, said I, 'twould be comfort to live,
By pleasures unmarred, by no sorrows depress'd.

Soft slumbers at length o'er my wearisome frame
Had unconsciously stolen—my cares I forgot,
When near to my pillow a bright Goddess came,
And in accents of feeling, thus pitied my lot.

"I heard thy lament, and full well do I know
That thy heart has too often by anguish been torn;
But I have a balm for the children of woe,
Then cease, hapless youth, any longer to mourn."

'Twas an angel that spoke, I in raptures exclaim'd,
And listened to catch the sweet tones of her voice,
Impatient to know whose compassion I claim'd,
And what balm was to bid my sad heart to rejoice.

"My name is Reflexion," the Goddess replied,
Then gently retiring as if to depart,
"To me without doubting thy sorrows confide,
For I can assuage every wound of the heart."

H ———.

RELIGION.

There is beyond the distant sky,
A region of immortal bliss,
Where the pure soul can never sigh,
O'er ills, that blasted joy in this.

There is a far more happy clime,
Than fancy yet has ever known,
Where the pale breath of fleeting time
Has never yet its entry blown.

There is a refuge from the fate
That governs here with cruel hand;
On that mild soil where blessings wait,
To shower o'er its happy band.

And there the way-worn spirit feels,
The mantle of unfailing power,
To clothe with glory, as it kneels,
Where it had never knelt before.

There is a rapture here unknown,
In that calm region of the blest;
A rapture felt by those alone,
Within its bounds of endless rest.

A feeling to which earth alies,
But one soft passion of the soul;
That lifts the spirit to the skies,
And tinctures with its gloom the whole.

There is upon that distant shore,
A more divine and glorious ray,
Than Hope, with all her magic power,
E'er shed across life's dubious way.

'Tis blest Religion's calming breath,
From Truth's exhaustless fountain given,
To smooth the pathway on to death,
And after point the soul to Heaven.

Yet, not Hypocrisy's cold chain,
Which holds to earth the erring mind,
And throws its votaries back again,
Far, far the eternal goal behind.

But that pure feeling which adores,
When Nature's works are bright around,
And from the heart its worship pours,
In gratitude and wonder wound.

'Tis this alone that e'er can grow,
Luxurious in its happy clime;
Or, free itself from things below,
To soar beyond the reach of time.

And this it is which in that sky,
Will give the soul eternal rest:
Will burst the chains of misery,
And number with the countless blest.

ORASMYN.

THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

On a sea beaten rock that o'erhangs the dark billow,
Where the winds and the waves beat enveloped in foam,
He rests his lone head on the rough ragged pillow,
And weeps for his kindred, his country and home.

His sigh, with the sound of the wild surging ocean,
Now mingles in murmurs and dies on the wind;
And he bows his white knee, and bends down in devotion,
While his dark rolling ringlets float wildly behind.

Now the memory of country, of home, and of childhood,
Arises before him all lovely and fair,
He seems to behold his lov'd cottage and wild-wood,
Then starts from his dream and awakes to despair.

O never, no never, he cries in his sadness,
Shall I again tread on the threshhold of home;
Or press my fond friends to my bosom with gladness,
Or thro' the wild woodland in happiness roam.

Far, far from the scenes of my childhood I wander,
Far, far from the blest and the beautiful shore,
An exile alone in my sorrow I ponder,
And weep for the home I shall visit no more.

My harp is unstrung and it hangs on the willow,
The winds thro' its wires wake a sorrowful strain,
When borne to my ear by the breeze of the billow,
Despair and distraction then fire my brain.

Farewell to my country, my cottage, and wild-wood,
In a far foreign land still unfriended I roam;
Adieu to my friends and affections of childhood,
A long last adieu to my country and home.

MILFORD BARD.

THE MAIDEN AUNT.

How many unblessed individuals have passed through the young morning of their life, surrounded by splendid groups and finely-tempered accompaniments—contemplating the promise of the future with bounding hearts, and all the painful exultation of female hopes and fears—admired—sought—deserted—and wretched.

Now, a person who writes so entirely under the influence of impressions made by present objects as I do, may be supposed to have a subject of examination under his eye at Barton Hall. It is true here is Miss Lister, Lady Barton's elder sister—a problem almost defying solution—a fixture belonging to the house, and during her existence assuredly forming an item in the inventory of its immoveable appurtenances. And yet, like a crystal gem glittering on some umbrageous tree, she is in contract with the family without ever being united to it.

It was at dinner, on the day succeeding my arrival at the hall, that she rose upon my dazzled vision, not indeed "like the morning star, all soft and beautiful, bright and dewy," but like as portentious a meteor as Shakspearian fancy ever drew. She is the phantasma of a beautiful woman, or what the mummy of Venus might have been some thousand years subsequent to her emerging from the sea, if she had descended from "that Egyptian cave," and had not inherited immortality. A hazel eye, that once probably sparkled with joyous life and pleasurable feelings, is still bright, but its motion is restless, its glance unquiet, and its "few" and "far between" moments of repose so unhappy, as to inspire a wish that its sparkle were less vivid. It seems to me, that the mind of which it is the index must be in an unhealthy state; it wants the subdued, mellow, *tenor*-kind of tone, that makes matron loneliness too dear to allow a person, gifted with the keenest perception of beauty, to regret the fading of the more brilliant tints of youth. Her complexion—alas, that follies, scarcely ever excusable, should survive to an epoch that renders them utterly insupportable!—that is purchased at the *boutique* of the cosmetic dealer, and the gorgeous equipage of curls, intended to relieve its glare, is, like exotics, to be admired because not of native growth. Her figure, once admirable for its slightness, is spare and lean; but, by the art of the corset manufacturer, is tortured and sided into a most unnatural appearance of roundness. She was always distinguished for a beautiful ancle, and it still retains much of the exquisite proportions it boasted in the days of yore. In her youth, there was not a creature so followed and admired as the beautiful Miss Lister, notwithstanding her *debut* was made under circumstances somewhat unfortunate.

Her father, Sir John Lister, was poor, and committed an atrocious *mes-alliance*, which deprived his daughters of a mother's sanction; Lady Barton made a capital match at an early age, and Miss Lister, on the score of seniority and superior personal claims, wandered through a maze of flirtation, in search of a higher establishment—afterwards an equal one. They were unattainable: I know not why—there is a fate in these things. Lady Barton was never half so handsome; but she married sixteen thousand a year and a baronet. No bad success as times go. Poor Miss Lister had once a serious penchant for a colonel of dragoons: serious it must have been, for she had consented to matrimony on the comfortable prospect of his pay, and two hundred a year landed estate. How it happened is one of those secrets that never transpire, and which the most curious eye cannot penetrate. There was a great deal of ill usage on his part, for her attachment to him was "no thing to jest upon." The clothes were made, the ring bought, the cake ordered, and the colonel's letter of resignation came in, rendering all the rest nugatory. She felt it deeply, there was the silence of suffering the worst of symptoms.—There was ruined health, soured temper, blighted youth, then—now, there is coquetish old age, intolerable peevishness, envy of the young, aversion to the old, an insatiable avidity of conquest, and hopeless aspirations after matrimony. Miss Lister's courage is equal to her resolution, otherwise she never could venture an attack on a man of Col. Elton's acknowledged character, and whom she herself, when annoyed by his unconscious *insouciance*, pronounced the most impenetrable of mankind. She retains enough of her remembrance of her faithless lover, to find an attraction in a soldier's very name; there is an air among the military, she says, which all others labor in vain to acquire. These assertions, though generally aimless, are more frequently repeated now, and I can detect the plan on which she conducts her operations—woman's usual mode of warfare, if she be polite—undetermining. Alas, the colonel has nerve enough to withstand an earthquake!

It is amusing to observe the dignified *retenue* with which he sustains the artillery of smiles, arch questions, and other prettinesses with which she assails him. To him, she is merely Miss Lister, the sister of Lady Barton, and as such to be treated civilly; he has as much feeling for the delicate proportions of the ancle so often exposed to his view, as he has of those of a mile-stone. Then he occasionally deals out a sarcasm that cannot but "touch home," and which is rendered more poignant by the coolness of his look, and the unconcern of his brow. It seems as if he is asserting a plain fact, means no severity, has no design to mortify, but states the truth as it actually exists. He calls the love of threescore, dotage; and speaks most unrelentingly of the beauty a woman of forty boasted in her youth. He recollects the date of Miss Lister's first presentation at court, and appeals to her memory to testify to the accuracy of certain anecdotes of St. James', that must have occurred, he says, almost within the range of her observation. She asserts her utter ignorance with quiet steadiness; gently questions the colonel's chronological accuracy, but yet submissively defers to his judgment, whilst he averts his searching eye, with an impatience of motion expressive of the annoyance her stupidity occasions him. Nothing dismays her; her perseverance knows no defeat, her good temper suffers no eclipse: if baffled by some downrightness of the colonel's in the evening, she returns with renewed vigor to the assault on the following morning. Lady Barton looks on quietly, and sees the game with the eyes of her lord and master, the medium through which she views every object. The baronet stands aloof: hopeless, perhaps, of ever being actually freed from Miss Lister's society, but willing to allow every manœuvre that can possibly bring about "a consummation so devoutly to be wished." The heir-presumptive whistles as usual about the grounds "for want of thought;" and the young ladies are at present in debate whether the rank, fortune, and connections of the colonel counterbalance the disagreements of his age, and whether they shall rush to the conflict, and carry off the spoil in triumph from the very grasp of their more experienced rival.

And this is the autumn of the life of woman, when her destiny conducts her through the pathway of events unheeded and alone. I am convinced, that the portrait of Miss Lister is that of 10,000 females in every class of life, varying only in the accompaniments. The fact is, an error of education is the root of the evil; and until that is corrected, the effect will continue to exist. The strongest impression made on the mind of a girl is the expedience of marrying; not to obtain success in this matter, is deemed almost disgraceful, and is the origin of the slighting contempt with which old maids as they are called, are, even in this period of high civilization, regarded. The female mind needs strengthening by the habit of expecting happiness from its own resources; it should learn its own sufficiency to itself. Woman should be taught the possibility of independence in her happiness. Her heart should be directed to occupy itself with fulfilling relative duties, and enjoying those social affections which last through existence, and which are capable of affording felicity of the purest and most exquisite kind. An amiable daughter and obliging sister, is a lovely and beloved being, even though she never becomes a wife. A maiden aunt is capable of fulfilling the highest duties of a mother, and of inspiring the same affection. There are proofs of this, too few, indeed, but sufficiently numerous to establish the truth of the position, that a woman properly educated, may be happy, respectable, useful, and beloved, albeit, a "maiden aunt."

LETTER FROM CUBA IN 1827.

The diversions of the *fashionables* of the Havana are fewer than those of most cities of the United States; and this fact may in some degree be ascribed to the nature of the government, as well as to the state of society. The scenes of dissipation are much fewer than those which New York, Philadelphia, or Boston furnish. Cuba has no drunkards; and when an evil of such magnitude is taken away, society in one point has lost a curse.

The most prominent exhibition for and of the ladies of Havana, is to be found in a ride of about three quarters of a mile in length, running parallel with the wall of the city, which separates it from the suburbs. It is called the *paseo*, literally *walk*. It is a smooth, level road, kept in the most perfect order, for the sole object of displaying Cuban belles and beauty. On each side of it are two walks for the spectators, each shaded by a double row of trees, such as oranges, limes, cocoa nuts, &c. planted with the most perfect regularity. To separate the walk from the road is a small stone wall, about two and a half feet high, and one foot in thickness. In the eye of a Cuban there is nothing like the paseo. The theatre Alameda, plaza de armas are here entirely eclipsed. "The paseo, the paseo, have you seen the paseo?" is the question which a foreigner must answer fifty times the first week of his arrival; and if the enquirer be met with a negative, he will tell you that you have not yet seen Cuba. In short, he will feel like the citizen of a much greater city of Europe, represented in the play, when he exclaims, that "if you have seen Paris, then you have seen *nothing*." As far as the ladies of Havana are concerned, the question is not misunderstood. On the holidays, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, forth from the city come the volants and quitras, crowd after crowd. Foot passengers also are eagerly, and at some hazard, endeavoring to get out, all bound for the paseo. A volant is a vehicle like the gig, except that it is much larger, the wheels heavy and set wide apart, the body brought much further forward, and wide enough to contain three persons. The quitra differs only in this particular, that the top falls down at the will of the rider; the volant top is permanent. Havana contains an immense number of these vehicles, public and private. It is however considered beneath a lady to ride in a public volant; hence all that appear at the paseo are owned by families, and consequently are remarkable for their elegance and coolness. No person is allowed to use wine in driving at Havana—the streets are too narrow. Each horse is therefore mounted by a driver, (*cabiseo*) always dressed in livery. There is, as may be expected, a clashing in the press, for the paseo. The Virgin Mary finds her name abused and invoked—with all the additions of "santissima," "purissima," &c. connected with other words not quite so respectful, in the midst of locked wheels and broken harnesses. But the paseo once gained, all trouble is over. On each side of the road ranged close to the wall the volants and quitras pass, from one end to the other at a slow walk, and now commences the display. The dress of the ladies is almost invariably white, of the most costly kind. A wreath of roses in the hair, and sometimes a veil hanging from the comb, so as to cover only about half of the head, and none of the face, is all the head-dress which they wear. The small wall is lined with gentlemen, who station themselves there to gaze at the ladies; and the ladies in turn pass by to gaze at the gentlemen. It may be called a staring match. The number of vehicles sometimes amount to 500, in which case the ride is extended beyond the paseo. The ladies amount to more than one thousand. From end to end they pass for about three hours, to see and be seen. At dusk the same confusion is observable in returning, as at entering the city. The sign of recognition is a shake of the hand to the acquaintance on the walk, and consequently there is a perpetual waving of handkerchiefs, fans, and hands.

On the subject of female beauty of Havana it may be said that about the usual proportion of females are pretty. Not indeed, if we make our northern standard the test, for no Cuba beauty possesses lips and cheeks, of which

"They tell,
Outshine the beauty of the sea,
White foam and crimson shell!"

But if regularity of features—smoothness of skin—dark eyes—dark hair, and beautiful teeth, give any claims—then the Habaneras may come in for their share. Byron's description of the Grecian maids is not applicable to them.

MARRIAGE.

Nature and Nature's God smile upon the union that is sweetened by love and sanctified by law. The sphere of our affection is enlarged, and our pleasures take a wilder range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with this our better self. Misfortune loses half its anguish beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumph becomes more triumphant when shared with her. Without her what is man? A roving and restless being; driven at pleasure by romantic speculation, and elevated into misery by futile hopes—the meed of action of untutored passions, and the disappointed pursuer of trifles for joys. But with her he awakens to a new life. He follows a path—wilder and nobler than the narrow road to self aggrandisement—that is scattered with more fragrant flowers and illumined by a clearer light.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE STORY OF MATTIS.

In the time of the American Revolution, when the British army had possession of Philadelphia, and the continentals occupied the surrounding country, it was with much hazard that farmers could carry their surplus produce to market. The scarcity of provisions in the city was keenly felt by the inhabitants, particularly by the poorer classes: prices were high, and such of the country people as had courage to attempt, and success in returning safely, were amply paid for a journey to market, by carrying home good hard money. They generally went in companies by obscure paths in the night, staid in town the next day, and returned the night following. By these stratagems they mostly eluded the vigilance of the continentals, who endeavoured to prevent the enemy from having a supply of provisions. One of these night companies, from Bucks county, on their return, being more merry than prudent, passed up the Bristol road, and were attacked by a sudden discharge of musketry from a party that were stationed in a small wood near the road at the lower end of Holmesburg; several were wounded, and Tommy Price was killed. He was buried in a corner of Foster's field, by the road side, half a mile above Pennepack bridge. For many years his friends, as they passed, viewed his grave with pensive recollections; but they also have now, most of them, gone to the abodes of eternity, and the grave of Tommy Price has long since ceased to be designated even by a slight mouldering monumental hillock.

A farmer in Byberry had repeatedly suffered, by foraging parties, the loss of most of his wheat, corn, pork, and some other property. In 1777 or '78, he took the precaution of converting his wheat into flour, packed it in barrels, and deposited them in one of his fields under heaps of straw. As nobody thought of searching there for flour, it remained unmolested till the evacuation of Philadelphia. Soon after that event the poorer classes in the city, who had long been subjected to much difficulty on account of the scarcity of flour, and little of it having yet found its way into the market, many went into the country in search of a supply. Some of these proceeded as far as Howell's mill on a branch of the Pequesink 15 miles from the city. It was but a little while before Howell sold out all he had on hand, and several of his customers being unsupplied, he sent them to his neighbour who had a quantity concealed as aforesaid. There happened to be a cask in the house on tap for family use, so that the company was furnished without the secret being divulged. The farmer finding a good market opening at home for the sale of his flour, brought in his barrels one or two at a time by night, and the Philadelphians were accommodated whenever they came, always giving a liberal price and paying the cash. In the company that first applied were a Dutchman and his wife, who, at the departure of the others, carried behind to know whether they might return for further supplies—as they appeared to be an honest, civil, well meaning pair, they were encouraged to renew their visit; and it was not long before they did so, accompanied by their son Mattis, a well set cub of a boy of 15: each of them carried a small bag of flour, and departed for the city in true Indian file. After repeated visits of this kind, the prospect of well supplied markets opened, and the old people having nothing for Mattis to be employed in at home, and being aware that idleness is the forerunner of evil, and often led to the whipping post and the gallows, very prudently proposed to place him with the farmer to learn his occupation, and stay till he arrived at 21. This being acceded to, Mattis commenced his fortunes at the plough, under all the favorable omens resulting from a good firm constitution and general good health. From the history he gave of himself, it appears he had some time previous to this, resided at a place called the Gulph beyond Schuylkill, where he was acquainted with Charles Massey—so that he was not altogether ignorant of country business, and though his station was not characterized with great rapidity, he was one of that plodding kind of genius's, that could do a great deal of work. He had a natural turn for economical habits, and a disposition to get money in a small way. Many of his leisure hours were devoted to trapping, chesnuting, and other similar schemes for increasing his stock of cash. He was often successful in catching musk-rats; but sometimes neglected to skin them, till he was hired by his master to do it; who always gave him the hides for his pay.

Mattis had a taste for company, and once on a first day afternoon, as he was ranging about with other boys, the mischievous urchins having discovered a nest of young king birds, amused themselves in rolling up poison vine leaves, and dropping them into the mouths of the birds when they were gaping for food. Mattis partook unreservedly in the sport, but next day he began to feel an intolerable itching, and the poison operated on him to that degree, his face swelled till he became entirely blind for several days. During this period, while the family were all absent from the house for a short time pulling flax, he fancied to himself that he was in a trance. He was seriously impressed with an idea, that his uncomfortable situation was a judgment on him for his sins. But he could not be prevailed on to divulge what he had witnessed in his trance, except that he had seen old James Thornton, the preacher.

At another time he was affected with a rheumatic complaint, which he called "the pains."—Some person suggested to him as a cure, that he should drink warm water till it came up as clear as it went down. He swallowed two tea-kettles full. To stop a bleeding at the nose he generally resorted to violent blowing—his patience sometimes got exhausted on these occasions—"would be bound he'd make it stop, that he would."—He was particularly fond of strong food, and often regaled his palate with a dish of salmagundi, prepared by himself, with the fish and onions cut in chunks about half an inch square, and well seasoned with pepper and vinegar.

He had made some progress in the first rudiments of learning while under his parents, and carried with him into the country his stock of books, consisting of a Psalter, and the history of the twelve Cæsars. During his apprenticeship he went to school a few days to Benjamin Kite; but the master, on some occasion, calling him a stupid fellow, Mattis took umbrage at the expression; he said there was no such a word, and was unwilling to go there any more. He afterwards prosecuted his studies at another school in the neighbourhood, kept by Isaac Carver, a shrewd old poet, who formerly amused his friends with rhymes full of wit and satire. What progress Mattis made in learning we are not informed, but it is certain he never studied Euclid's Elements, nor Newton's Principia; he never searched for the philosopher's stone—he never attempted the quadrature of the circle—nor made a perpetual motion; neither did he learn the art of poetry from his master Carver, although he had a taste for music, such as singing and whistling. A part of an old song—perhaps not the Chevy Chase—the Exile of Erin—nor Alexander and Zada—but some other he had committed to memory, and often relieved his mind from the tedium of ennui, by repeating it over and over, occasionally intermixing a tol de rol for a chorus. He used to say that his whistle had been much improved in point of clearness by chewing tobacco.

Mattis lost both his parents within a year or two after the commencement of his apprenticeship. Being thus left like a destitute orphan, without any near connections to mingle in his sorrows, or participate in his joys; he appears early to have turned his attention to the associating emotions of love. Lane Naylor, an old ship carpenter at Kensington, was thrown out of employment by the distractions of the times—and retiring at the approach of Howe's army, with his family to the country, took up his quarters in a small tenement near the farm on which Mattis resided.—He had a daughter then in all the attractive bloom of 17. Mattis was following the plough in the next field, and Hannah Naylor was often under the spreading branches of some venerable oaks on the opposite side of the fence from the termination of his furrows, to pick acorns for a favorite pig.

"With mutual beauty smit, their passion grew."

Mattis was engulphed in love. Many a Lundkor-chief full of chesnuts did he gather with welcome toil, and carry to his favourite fair one, as an evidence of his fervent devotion. But his situation as an apprentice probably presented some impediment to the speedy accomplishment of his soul's desire; to avoid this difficulty they proposed to elope, make the best of their way to the English army, and leave the country with them. Many an amorous couple, in the ardour of youthful affection, have concerted schemes as wild. Love was personified by the ancients with a bandage over his vision. Whether the important step proposed was too much for the sensibilities of Hannah Naylor, to bear in the reflections of her retired moments—whether she anticipated the recollections of her father, mother, her little brothers, and all the delights of her rural home, and shuddered at the thought of making herself a stranger in a strange land—or whether her parents interfered, perhaps no one now can tell, but her mind was changed. Mattis keenly felt his privation, and declared soon after as he was shaking winter apples, that he had "a great mind" to relieve himself from his trouble by falling from the tree to kill himself. The person that was with him made no objection to his trying the experiment; but Mattis, it appears, was not quite ready to make it.

In the fall of 1784 he arrived at the age of 21—he spent but little time in useless excursions, and soon engaged as a wheeler in one of the brick yards in Philadelphia. He afterwards went into the country as a journeyman farmer, and at the age of 25 married a wife as near like himself as Jill was like Jack. She was the daughter of a steady old Dutchman, who was attached to the Church at All Saints, and whose consent to the match was given freely when he was informed that Mattis was a good fellow to work.—Pilmore, of Philadelphia, was then minister at All Saints, and was pitched upon to officiate in conducting the marriage ceremony. Mattis invited his old master and some of his most intimate friends to attend. They were highly gratified with the whole routine of the ceremonies, although it appears, as the company was in procession for the parsons, a few chose to walk on the opposite side of the street.

Mattis and Caty resided in the Northern Liberties: they worked their passage through time with industry and honesty—but without the cumbers of affluence, till the yellow fever of '98 carried them both near the same time from the stage of mortal existence.

A VIEW OF THE NIAGARA FALLS.

Although this magnificent waterfall has been so often and so well described, yet there cannot be any objection to our making it one of the subjects for insertion in the Saturday Evening Post.

The mountain ridge extending from the Genesee River at Carthage to Lewistown, eighty miles in a straight line, and as far on the other side in Canada, is in itself a wonderful curiosity, and is one of the best natural turnpikes in the world, as smooth as a floor, and elevated from 5 to 20 feet above the usual level of the country.

This there is no doubt once formed the bank of Lake Ontario, which must have been at one time an immense sheet of water, larger beyond comparison than at present, but by some mighty convulsion of nature, or the water working an outlet at the St Lawrence through the thousand islands, the Lake has been lowered to its present bounds. This is not without a parallel; it is still no doubt in the recollection of some of our readers, that but a few years ago, a lake emptied itself in one night in consequence of a person cutting a small ditch from it to the lower country.

It is very generally acknowledged that the Falls at some unknown period must have been located near where Lewistown now stands; notwithstanding it has by constant attrition worn a fissure 200 feet in depth through the solid strata of the upper plains. The majestic style in which the Falls have retreated, always retaining their lofty perpendicular pitch, is ascribed to the hard composition of the highest layer of rock, which consists chiefly of lime stone, and which has constantly formed a projecting shelf, whilst the less compact strata of the slate below, and red free stone quite at the bottom, are undermined by the dashing flood, till the rocks above fall unsupported.

The strait or river of Niagara above the Falls, after resuming at the extremity of Grand Isle, contracts from a mile and a half in width to about three quarters, and dashing furiously like a turbulent sea for half a mile over a gradual though rocky descent, leaps into the gulf at the angle of a bend in the river. Midway between the American and Canadian shore, firm among the rocky breakers, is situated Goat Island, covered with trees, on some of which hundreds of names are marked by travellers who have visited the place. In this romantic retired retreat, an interesting view of both sheets of water tumbling on the right hand and the left is obtained from a precipice two hundred feet in height. The portion on the American side runs in a straight line across and falls one hundred and sixty two feet; the sheet of water, however, is thin, and the spray which is formed scarcely rises to the top. But the larger portion usually called the Horse-shoe Fall, runs circuitously from the Canadian shore to the island, over which the main body of the water is precipitated the depth of 160 feet to the bottom, green, white and foaming, creating a deep stunning roar, and whirls its spray volume after volume, a thousand feet into the air until it seems to mingle with the clouds above, forming every variety of fantastic images. Adjacent are other little islands closely planted with firs expanding over banks, upon which man has never yet dared to step, surrounded as they are by the whirling torrent.

A slender bridge has been rebuilt by Judge Porter from the American shore to Goat Island over one of the largest of these intermediate islands, called Bath island, within a stone's throw of the yawning precipice below.

For the convenience of descending to the bottom of the Falls, permanent stairways have been fixed on the sides of the rocks, to both shores of the river. From the bottom of these stairs other views are obtained—from every spot indeed a different aspect is observed—so various that it is impossible to describe them. One of the most comprehensive is obtained from the Table Rock, and the path on the brow of the precipice on the Canadian shore.—A large part of this precipice a few years since fell with a tremendous crash shortly after a party of visiters had retired from the spot.—Heaps of fragments of rocks lay scattered about, particularly at the bottom of the American Fall and Goat Island, which have a singular appearance.

Those who attempt to walk along the shore over the rocks that fall from the overhanging cliff, are likely to repent their temerity. At every change of wind, the spray awaits them in showers, drenching their clothes in a moment, and blinding them if they turn up their eyes for a moment towards the white obscure sheet in front. The air is so loaded with fine particles of the fluid, that it is scarcely possible to breathe. Dreadful uproar echoes around the deep abyss, whilst the never ceasing ocean of waters accumulated from a chain of lakes and rivers extending two thousand miles over the north western Territories, here centered in a narrow strait rushes down it.

Many, and even some ladies, are hardy enough to venture along the narrow frightful passage, through the drenching mist and spray to a kind of terrace behind the sheet of water, although it appears terrifying at the first attempt.

The following table exhibits the entire length of the Niagara river and the respective Fall from Erie to Ontario.

	Miles.	Fall.
From Lake Erie to the head of the rapid,	20	15 Feet.
From the rapid to the head of the Fall,	1 1-2	51
Great Fall,		162
From the Falls to Lewistown,	7	104
From Lewistown to Lake Ontario,	7	2
Entire distance and fall	35 1-2	334 Feet.

It is stated that a brig of 200 tons has been purchased by the Head keepers at Niagara Falls, for the purpose of gratifying the curiosity of their patrons, and the numerous visiters who assemble at that place. She is to be decorated in a splendid manner with all her canvas spread, and placed

sy a Frenchman into the rapids above the Horse shoe. We learn from an article in the York, Upper Canada, Gazette, that she is to proceed on her voyage the latter week of September, and must appear when ploughing through the foaming rapids and descending the stupendous cataract, as magnificent a spectacle as ever man beheld. The pilot is preparing a balloon in which he will ascend from off the deck upon the brig's entering the rapids.—Was this voyage postponed until June next, the editor thinks thousands would flock from Europe to witness it; and if they should, we have no doubt they would find as great a hoax played off upon them as was ever practised upon their credulity in the metropolis of London.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—No. I.

The writer of two articles under this title, having expressed a wish at the outset of his remarks, that he might be permitted "to present them in an unbroken series," has been patiently listened to, until "he has left the matter to the impartial judgment of his reader." The following suggestions are only given as notes for a reply, if individuals whose feelings are alive to the subject should think proper to pursue them: they are offered by an opponent, who earnestly hopes that the truth alone may be exalted.

To the general principles upon which his essay has been commenced, we have but partial objections. That the Government of the country cannot compel me to hold this or that opinion, is not only manifest from the nature of man, but also from the same principles as those upon which all social and religious obligations are founded—the terms of the compact, the constitution and supreme law of the land. For the sake of perspicuity he should have gone further, and added, that no religious association could do it any more than the government; for the plain reason, that the thing is impossible.—I will take it for granted that he meant to convey this sentiment, because the general tenor of his essay places it beyond contradiction.

When a man undertakes to examine the foundations of human Society, he should be careful that his views are consistent. Passing over, for the present, the succeeding paragraph, we come to one a little repugnant to the former; "the strict observance of practices, and of an order which others may deem unimportant is of the highest obligation upon the members of a religious or any other Society." True—but they must be those upon which the Society, as such, has thought proper to legislate. The observance of practices, and the admission of principles upon which no rule of the Society has been made, can never be insisted upon by any Society, without establishing a religious hierarchy; a despotism equal in all its odious features, and hideous deformity, to the organized tribunals of the established Churches in other lands. We hold it therefore a sacred principle, requiring admission in the commencement of this controversy, that a difference in practice, or a difference in principle, where no legislation has been had, nor any rule of faith prescribed, is not a ground of censure, is not incompatible with its Government, and "that the charge of intolerance" will most distinctly apply to any Society that makes it censurable, even "when its doctrines and discipline are publicly avowed and explained," by men or by meetings, who have no authority to make doctrines or discipline by the charter of its existence.—All attempts of the kind are usurpations; and all censure, for such want of conformity, although it "may extend to nothing more than that the offenders are not members," is oppressive in the extreme.

While upon this subject, we will only remark, that this extent of censure is spoken of as a mild and gentle punishment. We should like to know what the Society in this land could do more? They have no control in a country of laws and liberty over the lives or the property of individuals; and no doubt it may be thought all gentleness and mildness by those who inflict it, and wish for further power; but the victims of this oppression, and they are not a few, when they find it accompanied by an exclusion from the common rights of burial, and of worship in the same building; when they find it accompanied by a deprivation of the rights of property, purchased and erected by their ancestors; even admitting the right of the Society to inflict it, they feel that it amounts to the same thing as a forfeiture of lands and chattles in ordinary Society; that it amounts to the same thing as a punishment for criminal offences, and is accordingly stigmatized with similar opprobrium so far as it extends. Such a person is deprived of *his existence as a member*, and although not naturally so, is what Lawyers would call legally dead.

But there is another point of view in which this paragraph of the essay will not bear examination. The Society, he assumes, "have no right, even in their collective capacity as a Meeting, to impair or alienate the inheritance of faith and tenets which they have received." Now the opposite of this is clearly the fact. If settled rules and settled principles both of faith and of practice, are adopted in any Society, and are practised upon for ages, that Society, whether civil or religious, has an undoubted right to amend, alter, or annul them; to commence an entire new set of rules and principles both of faith and practice. This broad ground is admitted by the author of the essay, but with a most remarkable qualification, which may perhaps, be admitted by me in this controversy, and as having relation to the conduct of the parties in this case, but as *a general principle* is utterly repugnant to the truth, viz. "that they must be in the contemplation, or according to the spirit of the original institution." The liberty which the gospel of Jesus, as well as the law of this land gives, would be directly infringed by the establishment of his proposition. We consider the human intellect as in a state of progressive improvement, and to say that any declared set of rules or principles should remain unalterable, because the alteration is repugnant to the spirit of existing institutions, is limiting the intellectual powers of men, and even the power of the Almighty upon them, and is insisting upon fettering the conscience. Suppose it possible for Friends to discover by divine revelation, that some principle or practice now recognized by the Society, was a corruption of christianity, and to unite in this view will he tell us they are not to relinquish it? that they are not to approach nearer to God without breaking up the Society, when they all unite in the faith that his grace is thus offered? It is not to be inferred that we are asking for alterations either in doctrine or discipline; we are only reasoning upon the abstract right. A striking instance to prove that we possess this right, is the improvements that have taken place in all the Governments of the world, and in all civil and religious institutions. With the exception, therefore, that the introduction of any improvement or innovation, must be done according to the regular order, and in the manner prescribed by the Society, where the Society has prescribed the *way, and in that case only*, we must insist upon our opponent's proposition without the qualification. A familiar instance of this right is in the amendments to the constitutions of these republics. If they can be done in the manner prescribed by the supreme power, "the people," all moves on harmoniously; but if those in authority refuse, as in the case of Friends, to let this be done, a revolution in the Government ensues, unless the people, who are the supreme power, consent to submit to their usurpations. Friends of the present day, have as clear a view of these rights as any of the illustrious dead, who are so emphatically called upon to protest against them, and to any Society whose object is the preservation of principles, this right must be peculiarly understood to exist, if their first principle is the advancement of human happiness—because it cannot be asserted that human nature can be forced into happiness, which it must be if rules are to remain unalterable and obligatory. If therefore the Society of Friends should, after deliberate consideration, choose to abandon their fundamental principle, "that the light of Christ within, is the true light that enlighteneth *every man* that cometh into the world," and should choose to adopt instead of it, "that the scriptures of truth, are the true light that enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world," they have a most perfect and undoubted right to do so. The only distinction existing between our Society and others in these cases is, that we can force no individual into the adoption of this principle. We can only act in "the unity of the spirit" which is "the bond of peace;" but if we do act in the fellowship of the gospel, there is no power on earth that can prevent the adoption of any rule or any opinion, that we may deem expedient, not subversive of the laws of the land.

(To be concluded next week.)

COMMUNICATION.

FRIEND EDITORS—

In the spirit of meekness and forbearance, I would respectfully ask of "Melancthon," or of any of his friends, whether the primitive Quakers, as a body, seperated from the other Societies of that day, in doctrine and outward form, or in outward form alone.

A.

Extract of a letter, dated 1st June, from a correspondent in Edinburgh, (Scotland.)

GENTLEMEN.—This is a very busy season with us in erecting light-houses, three new ones are going on, viz: Cape Wrath, Mull of Galloway, and Tarbitness, in the Murray Firth. We had also a new one lighted on the 1st of May, on Buckanness, near Peterhead, it has been called a flashing or twinkling light. It is one of the modes of distinguishing lights of which I wrote you about some years ago, and exactly what was intended to be introduced in the island of Islay light-house at that time. This light is of the revolving kind, the reflectors are arranged on a frame of 8 sides, and three reflectors on each side placed a little obliquely, (but the position is not essential) consequently there are 24 reflectors and lamps. The frame carrying the reflectors is made to revolve by machinery in the usual manner, but much quicker. In this instance it makes a revolution in 40 seconds, and of course to a spectator shew a light at the interval of every 5 seconds; these appear in succession like brilliant flashes, with a degree of comparative darkness between each flash: the darkness however is not total, except at a great distance, say 15 or 16 miles, but it forms upon the whole the best distinguishing light on our coasts, or perhaps on any other. It is to be sure expensive, from the great number of lamps, by far the most so indeed of all the modes I have proposed to adopt.

I am much amused with the idea of the trumpet on the top of the waste steam pipe of steamboats. You are quite right in thinking it a very natural idea, it certainly is so; and you may rely on it that if properly constructed it will blow a mighty blast; but observe this, that a common trumpet mouth piece will not do, it must be furnished with a reed mouth piece, in short it must be an organ-pipe. I speak of this from experience, for I tried the same thing at the Carr Rock Beacon, (steamed) though not with steam, some years ago. My power was only the expulsion of the air from a chamber by the effect of a passing wave; a communication was formed between the interior of the chamber and the sea, and when a high wave was passing, it forced water into the chamber from below, and expelled the contained air through an organ pipe fixed in the top of the chamber, the pipe of course sounded, when the wave had passed, the water again fell in the chamber, at the same time a valve admitted a fresh quantity of air, and the next returning wave gave another blast of the trumpet. You will by this time see, that this was intended to warn ships of the dangerous rock, and if steam had been there, the thing would have been perfect; but as it was the want of wind caused the death of my sea organ, the blast was too weak to be heard amid the howling storm.

With steam your Northern statesmen may do any thing, but as I am afraid that the constant blast of a steam trumpet, thundering out only a monotonous sound, would not be delectable to delicate ladies, &c. I would suggest a little improvement to the trumpet, namely—get an organ fitted up to stand the effect of steam, and admit the waste steam into the wind chest, and you will have not only a warning instrument, but a musical instrument!!! But seriously, I have no doubt of its answering the purpose as a mighty colossal *steam organ*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, dated Hot Springs, Bath co. Va. June 20th, 1827.

From Staunton, proceeding westwardly, you encounter the North Mountain, but it is not of great magnitude; and you cross in succession, the Calfpasture and Cow-pasture rivers; both of them tributary to the James. The Cow-pasture river waters the fertile valley of Cloverdale. Here is the residence of Gen. Blackburn, a celebrated advocate and statesman; he is a man of strong mind, who, like most of the leading men of this country, owes his elevation to his talents and industry. He commenced his career in the humble capacity of a country school master, and has gradually risen to wealth and distinction. His farm is one of the largest and most productive in western Virginia, the dwelling place of comfort and hospitality. The Cow-pasture river, which in the dry season appears to be a very small stream, in times of freshet, is dangerous to ford. A few years since a waggon and team of horses, with their driver, were swept away by the current, and lost. They have since erected over it a frame bridge, very unlike the substantial stone or wooden bridges of Pennsylvania. On the easterly side of the river, just above the bridge, there is a perpendicular pile of bare rocks several hundred feet in height. On the banks of the stream are pebbles and boulders, from the size of a large nut to that of a man's head; principally, if not entirely of secondary rocks—many of the argillaceous have the impressions of shells. It is on the banks of this river that is to be found the famous blowing Cave, described by Mr. Jefferson in his notes on Virginia. Passing through "Green Valley," you come to the warm Spring mountain. The ridge so called is about 38 miles in length, commencing in the high lands of Pendleton county, which divide the head waters of the Potomac from those of the James, passing entirely through Bath county, and terminating at the line of Botetourt county, where the Jackson mixes its waters with the James. I have no means here of ascertaining, with accuracy, its height; but from the best information I can obtain from intelligent persons, it may be estimated as something like 1000 feet. The road over it is much improved. Immediately at the western foot lies *Warm Spring*, which is a post town, and the seat of justice of Bath county. There is a one story stone court-house, and a jail, but as far as I could learn, the latter building had never been of much use. I believe it never has confined a white prisoner. A few years ago I was desirous to examine its interior, but the key could not be found. Besides the buildings that have been mentioned, there are the houses of a Physician, an Attorney, a Store, a Tannery, and the Boarding-house with its appurtenances. The manner of living at all these watering places is one respect corresponds, and it differs so much from the customs of the North, that it merits description. The principal building contains very few lodging rooms, their places are supplied by one story log tents or cabins, that are distributed about the springs. Into one of these ready furnished lodgings you are introduced. At meal times the company rendezvous at the large house. In these huts you have the advantage of being more quiet, but the disadvantage of turning out to their meals is severely felt by invalids in wet weather. It is owing to the number of these huts that "Warm Spring" appears, at a distance, to be so much larger than it is in reality. In a meadow, near the foot of the mountain, the water, at a temperature of 96, and in a copious stream, rises out of the earth. An octagon stone enclosure, surmounted by a rough frame building, constitutes the bathing house. The water is allowed to rise about as high as your chin, has a soft oily feeling, and is so perfectly limpid that the smallest object may be seen at the bottom. It has a sulphurous smell, and contains sulphuretted hydrogen gas; but the taste is not at all disagreeable. The boarding-house is kept by Mr. Frye; the premises are owned by a company. The base of the mountain is limestone, its summit, a fine grained, friable, white sand stone. From one of the highest of the cliffs there is an extensive view of the surrounding county for a circuit of sixty miles. The "Peaks of Otter," in the county of Bedford, Va. can be distinctly discerned when the atmosphere is clear.

The warm spring bath is generally used *preparatory* to the waters, of a higher temperature, of the "Hot spring," which will hereafter be spoken of; and to convalescents, and persons who use the waters for cleanliness only, it is a great luxury. Only a few hundred yards from the warm spring rises another of pure cold water; this is conducted to the house through logs, and is used for drinking and culinary purposes. In the same meadow is a spring of water slightly chalibeate, and another of sulphur water, moderately warm, which is drank by invalids. Of the origin of the heat in these waters I shall treat when I come to describe the hot springs.

This part of Virginia is very mountainous, and the vallies very narrow, so that the lands, except the river bottoms, are comparatively of little value for agriculture, but it is a fine grazing country; and in the number and invaluable qualities of their mineral springs, nature seems to have compensated for the want of every other advantage. What is most to be complained of by the traveller, is the deficiency in good roads. Hundreds of persons who are now deterred, would annually visit this district if the roads were properly improved. I have understood that eastern Virginia has at present a majority in the Legislature, and that they are opposed to internal improvement. This is a blind policy, and ought not, as indeed it cannot last long. The day is fast approaching when *new* Virginia, as it is called, will govern the State.

During the zenith of the fame of Junius, and when all the world were in full cry to identify him, Garrick conceived an idea that he had discovered the person, and in consequence, wrote to Mr. Ramus, page to the late king, to call on him at his house in the Adelphi. When he came, Garrick informed him, with profound caution, what he conceived essential to be immediately communicated to his Majesty. On the ensuing day, Garrick received the following note:—

"SIR,—I admit your perspicuity in managing the affairs of the Drama; but your attempts to discover me are in vain and nugatory. I shall take leave of you now by assuring you that, when I have done with the real monarchs, I shall begin with mock Potentates, of which you shall form the head.

"JUNIUS."

Garrick was accustomed to relate this anecdote with marks of astonishment and apprehension.

LOVE'S EMBLEM.

Tune—"The little Harvest Rose."

When autumn winged the blast with power,
To sweep the bending Forest bare,
Deep in the vale I found a flower,
A little rose that lingered there;
Though half its blushing sweets had fled,
And leaves were edged with whiter snows,
Yet still the fragrant odours shed,
Declar'd love's emblem was a rose.

With caution, though with eager haste,
I rais'd the little lurking prize,
Then in my bosom fondly press'd
The faintly blushing flowret lies;
I flew impatient to my fair,
My heart with fond affection glows—
"A flower say love, to deck your hair,
A little modest harvest rose!"

When first its vivid blooming hue,
The am'rous Zephyrs kiss'd with pride,
Oh then! my life, it looked like you
When first I clasp'd my blushing bride:
Its fragrance still though flown the dye
Is thy pure soul, where friendship glows,
It proves, though love's warm ardors die
That friendship lives—sweet Harvest Rose.

THE EVENING POST.

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The Life of Napoleon, by Sir Walter Scott, will be published next week, in three volumes, by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey. One edition of it will be so cheap as to be within the power of almost every man to purchase; and the finer edition will be sold on more reasonable terms, perhaps, than any other book of its importance and merit, ever published in this country.

COMMUNICATION.

It would be wisdom in our councils, whilst vegetation in our neighbourhood is languishing for want of the refreshing showers, forthwith to direct that the gutters of our city be dislodged of their putrid contents, by the copious and faithful application of Schuylkill water. Too much care at this critical period cannot be exercised, to secure the health of our citizens.

R.

A few days since a boy of the name of M'Lean, about thirteen years of age, was sent by a gentleman of North Third street, near Church alley, to Girard's bank, with a check for $338; with the amount of which he was to go to another bank, and take up a note. The former part of his commission, he executed faithfully, receiving at the bank the full amount of the check, in ten and five dollar notes, but the latter part he forgot to perform. He has not since been heard of.

STEAM BOAT NORTH AMERICAN.

On Saturday this boat set out on her second trip to Albany, with from three to four hundred passengers on board. She was proceeding with great rapidity, she had arrived at Cold Spring in the short space of three hours, and seemed likely to perform her passage in a shorter time than had before been known, when one of the cranks of her machinery gave way, in consequence of which she could proceed no further. The passengers were taken off by other boats passing up the river.

THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

From a correspondent at Harrisburg, (says the National Intelligencer,) we learn that the Convention of Delegates of Friends to the Manufacturing interest, adjourned on Friday evening week, at 7 o'clock, after an interesting session of five days. The convention was one of the most respectable bodies of men ever collected together in this country, and its deliberations were characterized by great ability. The members separated in peace and harmony, after passing resolutions of thanks to the President and two Secretaries of the Convention, and also to H. Niles and M. Carey, for their long and unwearied exertions in favour of Manufactures and Internal improvements.

A respectful and brief memorial to Congress was adopted, and ten thousand copies was ordered to be printed of the proceedings of the Convention, and of an address to the people of the United States.

Its proceeding and debates, and even the personal intercourse of the members, were free from any tinge of party; and the hope and confidence which we have expressed, that they would be so, have been, to our great satisfaction fully justified.

Meetings have been held in the Counties of Middlesex, Somerset, Essex, Morris, Bergen, Sussex, and Salem, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held at Trenton, on the 22d inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of revising the Constitution of the State of New Jersey.

The Chevalier Kustner, of Leipzig, who arrived at New York a few days ago from Havre, on an intended tour through the United States, is said to be much prepossessed in favour of this country and its institutions, to which the very interesting description given of it by the duke of Saxe Weimar, from whom Mr. Kustner brings numerous letters of recommendation, highly contributed.

A daring attempt was made to poison Mr. Levin Frazier and family, of Dorchester county, Maryland, on Sunday, the 29th ult. by means of placing arsenic in their coffee! After drinking about a dish each, all became deadly sick, and were soon aware that they had taken a dose of poison! Fortunately, they were considerably relieved by vomiting. The two negro women belonging to the family, being suspected, were called and invited to partake of a dish of the coffee, which they reluctantly complied with; the youngest of whom was relieved in the same manner that the other part of the family had been; but the old woman, not liking strong coffee, put a goodly portion of milk or cream in hers, and did not vomit as the rest had done. Little doubt is now entertained of the recovery of Mr. Frazier and family, except the old negro woman. It is not yet ascertained which of the three negroes suspected, is, or whether all are, guilty of the act; however, they are all secure.

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

A very interesting debate recently occurred in the English House of Commons on the question of meliorating the condition of free people of color in the West Indies. Some important, and to us novel facts were stated. The "brown population," i. e. free colored people of Jamaica, alone is worth property to the amount of 23,000,000. They are said to consist of 30,000 souls. One of them, a Dr. Dickenson, left at his death $600,000; another Mr. Swaney, $750,000; a Mr. Kingsall, $100,000; and a Mr. Benjamin Scott, $1,250,000. All the pimento plantations, except one, in the island belonged to them; and yet these people were suffering under the most grievous legal oppression. The debate in Parliament eventuated in nothing satisfactory.

The Lyonnis are amusing themselves with a fine camel-Leopard, sent to the King of France as a present. He stands about fourteen feet high, and has four negroes to attend upon him. He is represented as very docile; and travels about with a detachment of mounted *gens-d'armes* as his escort—and a member of the Institute, M. Geofroi de St. Hilaire as his tutor. He was landed at Marseilles, and making his way by slow marches up to Paris. On one occasion when alarmed by the crowd, he took suddenly to flight in the streets of Lyons, and having legs of some five feet in length, he travelled so rapidly as to distance three out of four of his black attendants: the fourth however held on—and the gens-d'armes, deemed it a matter of course for them to arrest a fugitive, put spur to their horses, and, overturning in the chase some half dozen of persons—among them M. Geofroi de St. Hilaire himself—finally headed him, and brought him up.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

At the anniversary of the Sunday School's at Manchester, England, held in June, upwards of ten thousand children were present. Those belonging to the "established church," were marched to the collegiate church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Turner. Those attached to the "Schools for children of all denominations," amounting to 6368, were assembled on Ardwick Green, where they sung several hymns. At the same time the children attached to the Methodist schools, were paraded on the grounds of J. Fernanly, Esq. where after the exercises were over, they each received refreshments. Thus in one town, and at the same period, ten thousand young immortals were assembled, who were receiving instruction in Sunday Schools.

The Typhus fever and Measles prevail in a most distressing degree among the Irish emigrants at Newfoundland. A letter describes the mortality as truly appalling. The contagion was brought to the country by several vessels with Irish passengers, on board of which it was engendered by the filth, and pestilential exhalations arising from the crowded state of their holds. The restrictions for regulating the number of passengers to be taken by each ship being now removed, they seemed to have been crowded on board literally as thick as they could stow, men, women and children, promiscuously. Since their arrival, not a day was passed without witnessing the death of numbers of these wretched beings, of diseases contracted on the passage. One morning thirty were lying dead at once.

The London Monthly Magazine publishes the testimonials of several distinguished engineers, touching the merits of Mr. Perkins's Steam Engine. They state the following as improvements in it:

1. Absolute safety. 2. Greater economy in fuel than in any other engine hitherto invented. 3. The removal of all the re-action of steam and atmosphere air on the eduction side of the piston without the necessity of an air pump. 4. A new and simple flexible metallic piston, requiring no oil nor lubrication whatever. 5. A reduction of three-fourths the weight and bulk, by very much simplifying certain complicated parts of steam-engines, and substituting a very simple eduction valve for the one commonly used both for eduction and induction; by which means a reduction is made in the size of the engine, a saving of power is effected, and a diminution of friction, less wear and tear occur, and less destruction of materials; and lastly, the joints by Mr. Perkins's peculiar mode of connecting, are more easily made secure and tight, even with the steam at a pressure of one thousand pounds the square inch, than the joints of the low pressure condensing engine.

A paper printed at Macon, Georgia, says a spot of earth, about an acre in extent, near the court house in Lowndes county, suddenly gave way not long since, and sunk to the depth of a hundred feet! The place is now covered with water, the trees standing as they grew; the tallest pine being twenty or thirty feet below the level of the surrounding country. Small ponds like this, are frequently met with in the lower part of the state, and are there called lime sinks; produced, probably, by the action of the subterraneous streams.

It is computed that North Alabama consumes about 300,000 yards of cotton bagging annually at an average expense of $100,000, which large amount is principally paid to the Kentucky manufacturer in *money*. Of the coarse clothing which is annually imported, it is impossible to make even a conjectural estimate of the quantity, but we all know it to be very large, perhaps not less in value than that of cotton bagging. In a population of 80,000, the consumption of coarse cotton fabrics would not probably be less than 1,200,000 yards annually, being an average of 15 yards for each individual.

Salt Manufacture in Vermont.—A company was incorporated at the last session of the Vermont legislature, entitled the Vermont Salt Manufacturing Company. The first operation of the company is to seek for salt water, none being yet known to exist, we believe, in the state. A workman has been procured from Ohio to superintend the boring for water, and preparations have been made for commencing operations on the bank of Onion river in Montpelier.

ACCIDENTAL HANGING.

The citizens of Richmond, Vir. have lately been much and justly excited with the violent, but in some degree accidental death of a black man and servant boy in quick succession; both were unlawfully hung by individuals, under circumstances entitled to call forth the public indignation, and probably in the case of the black man, to subject the perpetrators of the deed to severe and merited punishment. It appears the black man was wrongfully suspected by a white man to have stolen a sum of money from him, when in fact he had dropped it from his pocket in a drunken frolic. To intimidate or punish him, the white man with two accomplices, put a rope round his neck and fastened it to a beam, and confined him there for a night. When in the morning the innocent and unfortunate creature was discovered, he was already a victim to the cruel and lawless punishment these monsters had inflicted on him. They were immediately arrested and now await their trial.

While yet the city was agitated with this criminal and extraordinary event, it transpired that a black boy belonging to Captain Carter, had met with a similar fate, in the same way. This master for some act that had displeased him, ordered the slave to be tied hand and foot, and put into the smoke house, with a rope round his neck and fastened to something over his head. He was placed in a chair thus tied and hung up, and left for many hours; and when at length his master went to him to grant his release, he found that death, scarcely more a tyrant, had already preceded him and given "the captive spirit free."

ISAAC B DESHA'S PARDON.

"Joseph Desha, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

Whereas at a court held for Fleming county, in the year 1824, an indictment was found by a Grand Jury against Isaac B. Desha for the murder of Francis Baker, on the second day of November, 1824. And whereas, the said Isaac B. Desha was, by a change of venue, removed from the jail of Fleming county to the jail of Harrison county, there to stand his trial for the said charge of Felony, where he has been long confined in jail, after repeated attempts to obtain a final trial, until the prospect of obtaining a jury is entirely hopeless. And it being contrary to the genius of our government for any person to be confined for life in prison, the constitution guaranteeing, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage. And whereas the whole of the evidence against the said Isaac B. Desha being circumstantial, and from much of it being irreconcilable, I have no doubt of his being innocent of the foul charge; therefore is an object worthy of executive clemency: Now, know ye, that in consideration of the premises, and by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution, I have thought proper, and do hereby grant to the said Isaac B. Desha a full and free pardon for the supposed offence, as alleged against him in the bill of indictment: And do by these presents, order and direct that the said Isaac B. Desha be released from the confinement and recognizance, and be thence forever discharged.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the said Commonwealth to be hereunto
L. S. affixed. Given under my hand at Frankfort, on the 18th of June, A. D. 1827, and in the 36th year of the Commonwealth.

JOS. DESHA.

By the Governor.
J. C. PICKETT, Secretary."

BATAVIA.

Through the arrival at Boston of the Jasper, from Batavia, we learn that the war still continued in Java. There were about 3000 European troops on the island, and about as many natives in the Dutch service, among whom it was very sickly. More troops, about 3000, were daily expected from Holland.

A battle was fought on the 14th of April in the interior. The Dutch troops, under Baron Nexala, had destroyed about fifty villages. The Dutch man of war Atalanta passed Anjier April 23rd, for Batavia. Coffee at Batavia was 22 dollars, and very scarce; would fall on 18 to 19.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Thursday night week, about ten o'clock, the extensive Barn, Cyder Press, &c. of Mr. A. Chandron, on the Frankford Road, about three miles from this city, were destroyed by fire. His large crop of grain and hay was destroyed, and a valuable horse perished in the flames.

The Board of Health of Norfolk, Va. have adopted precautionary measures to prevent the introduction of fever into that city. All communication had been debarred with La Circe, the French frigate recently arrived from St. Jago.

The Hon. W. B. Rochester, late Secretary to the Commissioners at the Tacubaya Congress, arrived at his residence in Rochester, on the 27th ult.

A Charleston paper states that Gold Dust has lately been discovered in considerable quantities in the District of Greenville, South Carolina.

Tomatos of extraordinary size have been raised in the garden of Mr. Jesse Brown, of Washington city—one of the largest weighed a pound and three quarters.

The Annual Report of the American Education Society estimates the increase of population in the United States at one thousand daily, and consequently 365,000 annually.

The clerk of the market in Charleston, S. C. counted on the 4th ult. 4958 melons, and on the 10th 5653. The clerk says he never saw before more than 3000 in any day.

A Turtle was taken in Potomac River, opposite Luckland's Island, 20 or 30 miles above Washington city on Friday week, which measured three feet six inches in length and sixteen inches in diameter, and weighed forty two pounds. This, for fresh water, is almost a match for the Ohio Catfish, which are said sometimes to weigh over a hundred pounds.

Captain Daniel Turner, of Newport, R. I. has been appointed to the command of the U. S. sloop of war Erie, now lying at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and which has been ordered to be fitted for sea with all possible despatch, to join the West India squadron.

Major Samuel Green, of Pawtucket, Mass. has presented the Rhode Island Historical Society with the first shears ever used in this country for the purpose of cutting nails. The shears were invented by Mr. Jeremiah Wilkinson, of Cumberland, and are probably the first with which nails were ever cut in the world.

We are happy in being able to state, (says the Bridgetown, N. J. Whig and Observer,) that Dr. Chambers' Medicine for the cure of intemperance, has been successfully administered to several habitual topers in this neighbourhood, who declare that they now have no inclination to drink spirituous liquors.

The famous Lorenzo Dow is preaching at Dayton, Ohio. It is said that he appears to be extremely feeble and emaciated, and that his constitution is greatly impaired.

Thomas Dixon, Esq. of New York, has made a very beautiful and valuable present to the Athenæum of that city. It consists of three cases of the National Napoleon and English medals.

The British Frigate Druid, having on board President Bolivar, arrived at Carthagena on the 9th ult. from Laguira.

The Washington Insurance Company of Providence, (R. I.) recently voted the sum of $500 to be presented to Edward Hobson, late mate of the brig Crawford, for his services in bringing that vessel into the port of Norfolk, while she was in possession of Turdy and other pirates.

The election of Governor in Georgia is to be made on the first Monday in October. The electioneering is carried on with considerable warmth. The candidates are John Forsyth, who is supported by the Troup party, and Duncan G. Campbell by the Clark party.

The rifle and ball with which Strang murdered Mr. Whipple, together with the glass with which the experiments were tried, have been presented to the Albany Museum by the Attorney General.

We learn, says the Baltimore Patriot, by a letter received in Baltimore, from an officer of the U. S. Navy, dated at Valparaiso, April 23d, that Mr. Allen, our Minister to Chili, has been recalled, and that Mr. Learned, his secretary, is appointed Charge d'Affaires.

Three thousand one hundred and thirty-four children receive instruction in the Primary schools in Boston, says the Palladium.—The annual appropriation of two dollars to each school, to be expended for rewards to encourage the children, has been applied by the committee of one district to the formation of Juvenile libraries. The number of schools is 52, divided into eight districts.

The earth, says the Norristown Register, is literally parched for want of rain. Many springs have dried up, and corn, potatoes, and other vegetables are suffering.

The following are the numbers drawn from the wheel of the Rhode Island Lottery for the benefit of the West Baptist Society, Sixth Class, viz:

1—33—43—7—17—35—19—39.

During the shower in New York on Wednesday week, three houses were blown down in the neighborhood of the state prison; the Rotunda, at the upper end of the park, was struck by lightning, and a boy, who was in the building at the time, received a severe shock, and had one of his shoes torn off his foot; a pettiauger was also struck in the North River. A brick building, corner of Greenwich and Le Roy streets, was unroofed. Two houses were blown down on the Jersey shore.

In the course of the past week, three young men have died in New York in consequence of drinking beer and cider drawn through the lead pipes and brass pumps, in common use in taverns. The oxide of lead and the verdigris extracted by the action of these supposed conveniencies, form in their solution in those liquors a most baneful poison.

A *Sloth* has lately been brought to Boston from South America, and is to be seen at a store in North Market street. This curious animal answers very fully to the description given of it in Natural History. It is of the size of a large cat, but not in appearance, any more than in movements, like that active animal.

The navy of the United States, when all the vessels authorized to be built are afloat, as nearly every one of them may speedily be if required—will consist of 12 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 16 sloops of war, and seven other vessels, exclusive of those on the lakes. To man these will require more than 20,000 men, one half of whom must be *seamen*.

The Secretary of War returned to Washington City on Thursday evening week, from a visit to Bedford Springs.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Laguayra, July 6th.—"According to official accounts just received from Bogota, Bolivar has again been elected President of Colombia, by 60 votes against 24. His resignation of course has not been accepted."

A late London paper says—"*Amelia Opie*, once the poet and novelist, but now the 'fair Quaker of Norwich,' has been in town attending the yearly meetings of the Society of Friends, at their establishment in Bishopsgate-street. We have heard some of the extemporaneous orations in public of this accomplished lady highly spoken of."

The Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Commodore Warrington, left Washington on the 2d inst. for the purpose of visiting the North Carolina, now lying at Norfolk.

Mr. Vaughan, the British minister, paid to Mr. [illegible]y, at the Department of State, on the 1st inst. the second and last instalment, amounting to upwards of 600,000 dollars, payable by the government of Great Britain, under the convention of November last.

MURDER OF MR. WHIPPLE.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Albany, N. Y. in the case of the people, vs. Mrs. Whipple, the jury on Friday afternoon week, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," without leaving their seats. Strang, (the murderer of Mr. Whipple,) was not admitted by the Court as a witness.

An expression of approbation was manifested, but it was again immediately restrained. The unfortunate prisoner received the verdict of the jury, leaning forward, her face resting upon the table. She neither looked up, nor seemed to be moved by the abrupt transition in the aspect of the trial which followed the decision of the court, nor did she appear to be particularly affected upon the rendering of the verdict, though she held a handkerchief to her face and wept; and when under the proper and strong admonition of the court that no unfeeling and curious eye should attempt to penetrate the thick veil which concealed her countenance from general observation, she left the chamber, she seemed to move mechanically and by the aid of the attending officers, rather than by any volition of her own.

The next morning after this decision, Strang was brought forward to receive sentence of the Court, which was delivered in a truly emphatic manner by Judge Duey. The conclusion of the sentence was in these words:

"That you, Jesse Strang, be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and there remain in the custody of the Sheriff, until Friday the 24th day of August, inst. and be then taken thence by the said Sheriff to some convenient place, and there, between the hours of 12 at noon, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, be hung by the neck until you are dead! And may God your Creator, God your Redeemer, and God your Sanctifier, have mercy on your soul!"

THE BRANDYWINE.

It is known that on the arrival of this Frigate in the Pacific, she had a trial of speed with the "United States"—and doubts have been expressed as to the result. We are enabled to state, from the information of a gentleman who was on board one of the frigates at the time, how the matter really stood.

The United States was reverenced by her crew. Capt. Hull was as proud of her as he was of old Ironsides. When he heard that the Brandywine was expected out, and heard her powers of sailing highly extolled, he determined to have a good humored contest with her. She arrived in good time, and the race was fixed for a day certain. The wind, at the appointed time was on a quarter; the United States (or as the sailors call her, *the old waggon,*) being ahead, backed her topsails, and let the Brandywine come alongside.—All sail was then spread. Every inch of canvass was out in the wind. Both ships crews were full of ardour and anxiety, and some British men of war in the harbour had all hands up the shrouds to view the scene. The race was only doubtful for a few minutes. The United States gained on the Lafayette, (as she is generally styled in the navy,) so fast that she soon shewed her stern, and in an hour clued up her topgallant sails and royals, to let her adversary come alongside, in token of victory. Her crew gave three hearty cheers and all parties took a social glass together on board the victorious ship. We are told that the superiority of the United States over all vessels in the Pacific, is now generally acknowledged on the station. No English man of War there can catch her.

Capt. Hull, like all gallant commanders, has his nickname among his men. They dub him "Sweitzle-belly."

DURABLE LOVE.

A pleasant instance of affection remaining warm and unabated through a long absence from its object, is contained in this advertisement from the Montreal Herald.

Notice.—Mr. Francis Healy, by profession a Gardener, and a native of England, returns his sincere thanks to those Gentlemen under whom he served, in this country, for the past 7 years, and begs to mention that his motive for leaving this Province is, (although it may appear incredible to some) that he has for 14 years past been faithfully promised to a young lady of one of the first families and heiress to the largest fortune in England, and returns to fulfil his promise. Should he meet with any disappointment, he would return to this Country again, and thankfully engage with some of the Gentlemen under whom he served, or any other.

Montreal, 25th July, 1827."

PATRICK HENRY.

Of all the characters that the days of trial brought forth, not one presents such an extraordinary mixture of early infirmity, and of splendid manhood, as Patrick Henry. But early or late, he had no artificial pretensions. All his gifts were the gifts of nature; all his lights of unaided nature. Habitually idle, he entered into trade; then agriculture; returned after marriage to trade again, and failed in all! he took to the forest as a huntsman, and finally touched with the sufferings of an amiable wife and children without study, or preparation, he urged his way to the bar at the age of twenty-four, and there displayed the forensic wonders of his mind. To the eloquence, the matchless spirit and the genius of this man, Mr. Jefferson with his usual frankness and decision of character, ascribed the first impulse which Virginia received in the glorious cause of freedom. To the stamp act, Mr. Henry opposed a resistance before which the efforts of royalty sunk to rise no more.—In the year 1765, he carried by a single vote, the liberties of his country. In 1774, he, together with George Washington and others, were deputed to the Colonial Congress. It was in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, where he poured forth those bursts of eloquence which at once kindled up the glowing flames of liberty, and blasted forever the tory hopes of the refugee and the royalist. Patrick Henry had the glory of first assigning to Washington the meed of superior virtue and wisdom. It was Henry who at once invoked the war and spirit which was to conduct the colonies to freedom and to victory. He was a great advocate of State Independence, as the sure, and indeed the only means of avoiding consolidation. Like Washington, he was free from ambition, and three score years terminated the earthly career of both these models of public purity, and perfect devotion to their country. If Patrick Henry had his errors early in life, our young readers will recollect that they died long before he did, and do not belong even to his tomb. The rest is inscribed, by the gratitude of the people, upon the tablet of the nation, as an imperishable lesson to the children of the Republic.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of another letter from a correspondent on a tour in the state of Virginia—also, "a Bonnet," SELIM—"Karaiskaki the brave," GREEK BARD—"Lines to an absent Friend," MARTHA—"An ode to Hope," &c. &c.

It will be seen by "PACIFICUS" that but half of his article is inserted to-day, the remainder will be given next week. We cannot, at any time, devote more than one column of our paper to this subject; and in order to prevent the necessity of separating or interrupting the train of arguments used by either party, we expect that they will confine themselves to that space.

It is somewhat amusing to notice with what flippancy the "ex-Editor and Proprietor" prates about *principles* he never knew—like when he mounts his hobby, and commences villifying former benefactors, epithets become scarce with him, he uses them so profusely. Having thrown aside the mask that concealed his hypocrisy, he appears now in his original character—when occasion serves we shall draw an outline of it for his own particular improvement and edification.

The Acting American Theatre, No. XIV. which is just published, contains a portrait, engraved by A. Durand, of Mrs. Hilson, in the character of Margaret, in Massinger's celebrated comedy of A New Way to pay Old Debts. The style of this engraving is not inferior to any which has appeared in the work; and the character of the likeness, which presents features of no ordinary beauty, is said to be ably preserved by the artist. We again recommend this to the particular notice of the friends of the drama, as one of the neatest and cheapest edition of Plays published in the United States.

Our intention was before this to have noticed a very useful work entitled "Canfield's Argus," which has just reached its 14th No. A compendium of Commercial, Exchange, and Travelling information forms a part of its semi-monthly contents, which with its other articles of a business nature are valuable auxiliaries to the mercantile community. The Editorial department of this journal, and its original and selected literary matter, are evincive of sound judgment and taste in the compiler. We believe that if the proper means were adopted to make the Argus more extensively known, it would obtain a very speedy and extensive patronage. Subscriptions are received at No. 129 Chesnut street, where a copy of the paper may be seen.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

During the last week, our state was distinguished by a meeting at Harrisburg of gentlemen delegated from thirteen States in the Union, to deliberate upon the best means of promoting the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of the nation, now languishing in a deplorable state, palsying the efforts of the capitalists, and weakening the arm of the nation. This meeting originated in an intimation from the Pennsylvania Society for encouraging the Arts, &c. &c.—Country meetings were called in this and other States; these delegated citizens to a State Convention, whence were sent representatives to the National Convention at Harrisburg. We subjoin a list of the representatives from the various States, premising that the state of Maine, received a notice of the Convention at so late an hour, that although she chose five delegates, it was found impracticable for them to reach Harrisburg in season to share in the deliberations of the body; a letter however was received near the close of the session, stating the cordial co-operation of the state of Maine in subjects proposed for the consideration of the convention. The following is a

LIST OF DELEGATES.

CONNECTICUT.

Henry Watson,	John A. Taintor,
Gideon Welles,	Lemuel Hurlbut,
Thomas S. Perkins,	Francis M'Lean.
James M'Clellan,	

DELAWARE.

A. Naudain,	John Higgins,
Andrew Gray,	Philip Ribold.
Wm. S. Young,	

KENTUCKY.

John Harvie,	Richard H. Chinn,
George Robertson,	James Cowan.

MARYLAND.

R. Niles,	John Patterson,
Edward Gray,	Frisby Tilghman,
James Sykes,	Otho H. Williams,
W. Mieteer,	Franklin Anderson.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Herakeel Taft, jr.	Samuel D. Colt,
Jabez Shepherd,	Jonas B. Brown,
Joseph E. Sprague,	Joseph Strong.
Abbot Lawrence,	

NEW YORK.

E. Lord,	Ebenezer H. Sherman,
Peter Sharp,	John R. Yates,
James Tallmadge,	John Brown,
Robert Dennistun,	Alvan Stewart,
Abraham H. Schenck,	Peter S. Smith,
Samuel M. Hopkins,	Jesse Huel,
George Tibbits,	Enos T. Throop,
David Russell,	Francis Granger,
Richard Keese,	Cyrenus Chapin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Samuel Hell,	Samuel Smith,
Ichabod Bartlet,	Asa Freeman.
Ezekiel Webster,	

NEW JERSEY.

Isaac Andrews,	Charles Kinsey,
Robert G. Johnson,	John Colt,
Lore Baker,	Abraham Godwin, jr.
Philip Fine, jr.	James Matlack,
Wm. Halsted, jr.	John Manning.

OHIO.

Jeremiah Morrow,	Hazaleal Wells,
Thomas Ewing,	Wm. R. Dickinson,
David Beggs,	James Wilson,
John M'Ilvain,	John Manning.

PENNSYLVANIA.

C. J. Ingersoll,	James Todd,
Mathew Carey,	Wm. Clark,
Charles Huston,	David Townsend,
Walter Forward,	Samuel Baird,
Jonathan Roberts	Wm. P. Maclay,
Daniel Montgomery,	Alexander Reed,
Joseph Patterson,	Redwood Fisher,
Joseph Ritner,	Abner Lacock.

RHODE ISLAND.

Ashur Robbins,	David Wilkinson,
James Rhodes,	John Farnum.

VERMONT.

Wm. Jarvis,	William Hall,
Rollin C. Mallory,	Heman Allen.
Elijah Paine,	

VIRGINIA.

Samuel Sprigg,	Jesse Edgington.

On Monday afternoon, the 30th ult. the Convention assembled at the Capitol, in Harrisburg, and made choice of the Hon. JOSEPH RITNER, Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, as *President*, and WILLIAM HASLEHAN and REDWOOD FISHER, Esqs. as secretaries.

We have not time to enter into a detail of the proceedings of this convention. A body of men distinguished by their standing in society, and by their extensive acquaintance with the capacities, industry, production and trade of the country, there never was, perhaps, a meeting of the like number of persons which embodied so much practical knowledge, and most of the real qualities of political economy as this; and as might be expected in an assembly thus composed, while the interests of the different states were urged by their delegates with zeal and knowledge, the true interests of the whole constituted the great theme of consideration and merged all minor local considerations, and that even where personal interests were involved in the concessions of the delegates.

The encouragement of the growth of wool and protection of the woollen manufactures of the nation, were the primary objects of the meeting, but those who called the assembly were not unmindful that they would meet delegates from states of which the staples were not wool, and whose great interests were not woollen manufactures; they had however professed to be influenced by no sectional feelings, they were therefore prepared to hear the claims of all urged with moderation, and to decide thereupon with liberality.

The method of procedure, proposed and adopted by the convention, was to deliberate upon a memorial to the Congress of the United States, setting forth the grievances of the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and stating that degree of protection which in their opinions would give security to their labours, without militating against the true interests of those sections of the country not so immediately concerned in their pursuits.

A committee was also appointed to address the people of the United States, and lay before them such a statement of facts as would not fail to enlist their judgments on the side of "the American System."

In deliberating upon the first great subjects of consideration, it was resolved, after some discussion, to petition Congress for specific rate of duties upon wool and woollens of the following kind:

1st. Upon all wool of foreign growth imported into this country, and costing not less than *eight* cents per lb. at the place of exportation, a duty of twenty cents per lb. for the first year, to be increased 2 1-2 cents per annum, until it reach fifty cents per lb.

2d. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part (except blankets, stuffs, bombazines, hosiery, nets, gloves, caps, and bindings) costing not more than fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost fifty cents per square yard, and forty per cent ad valorem, to be charged thereon until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, forty-five per cent ad valorem, until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty, and fifty per cent ad valorem thereafter.

3d. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing in a foreign country over fifty cents per square yard, and not exceeding two dollars fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the preceding section.

4th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing in a foreign country more than two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, and not exceeding four dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost four dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

5th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing more than four and not exceeding six dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost six dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

6th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) which shall cost in a foreign country more than six dollars per square yard, to be charged as in the second section.

7th. The adequate protection of woollen blankets, is respectfully submitted to congress, so as to secure their manufacture in the United States.

8th. It is respectfully submitted to congress, that adequate measures should be taken to prevent the frauds on the revenue, by which American manufactures are believed to be seriously injured.

Your petitioners beg leave further to state that although not in such crying need of your immediate assistance, there are other materials of general welfare, which would amply repay in public benefits, such adequate protection as it may be deemed proper to bestow on them, by appropriate and judicious legislation.

Inexhaustible quantities of iron abound, where cost is also to be found in inexhaustible quantities. Your memorialists respectfully submit that a duty of one cent per pound on hammered bar iron, and a corresponding advance on the present duty on steel, are necessary for the complete and permanent establishment of the manufactures of iron and steel.

Flax and hemp with their products, may be obtained in such quantities as to supersede the use of foreign flax and hemp, and the manufactures from them, if protected from the large importations of those articles from foreign countries.

The further protection of a large capital in distilled spirits, is also respectfully recommended to the consideration of congress, as important to the grain growing states.

Further protection to cotton goods and printed cottons, is invited by the success of the coarse cotton, which, like every other article adequately protected by law, have become cheaper and better than similar manufactures formerly brought from abroad.

When it is considered that these demands are made in the voice of thirteen states, more than half of the whole number, and that Maine, Indiana and Illinois will be found assenting to them, we cannot doubt they will be effective in the halls of our national councils, especially as during the last session of Congress, the woollens bill passed the House and was only lost in the Senate by the casting vote of the President, after a northern man had fled the question.

We cannot close our hasty reference to the proceedings of the convention, without remarking upon the temper and disinterestedness of the propositions and discussions in that assembly; whatever may have been the partialities of the individual delegates, not a word was spoken respecting the presidential question, or any measures proposed that had an immediate bearing thereupon. On the contrary, both in convention, and at places of residence, the subject was carefully avoided, and the great question of encouraging American manufactures, made the Alpha and Omega of consideration and conversation. From the mass of statistical information derived from documents and speeches presented to the convention, we shall hereafter select such as in our opinion will be of most practical use to our readers.

A valuable improvement in domestic comfort has been introduced by a gentleman of this city, which promises fair to be of high importance. It is a valve so arranged in the flue of the chimney as to prevent "a smoky house," to regulate the draft of the chimney, and the temperature of the room; save the necessity of a chimney board, and prove a safe guard from fire raked up for the night. And in case of the chimney taking fire, the power of instantaneously closing the flue, (and consequently extinguishing the fire,) alone renders it a valuable addition to every domestic establishment.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

On the 1st instant, as one of the loaded coal wagons was descending the shute from the end of the Rail road at Mauch Chunk, the rope gave way near the splice, the wagon weighing altogether about 2½ tons, thus at liberty, descended with great velocity a plane 200 feet perpendicular in 750 feet distance immediately over the reservoir from which the boats are loaded; it struck and broke several beams of timber a foot square, and knocked part of them, with the broken platform, down amongst the men at work below, whereby one man, Abraham Conover, was killed and several others wounded, one of them dangerously. The velocity of the wagon, and crush of timber was so great that the wagon went to pieces, a complete wreck, a part of it through the roof. Not the slightest censure we understand is to be attached to any of the workmen for this distressing accident—the rope had been in use but three months, was new when first used for the purpose of letting down wagons, and was of hemp, best patent and of the kind known as five inch rope, of dimensions more than equal according to the usual estimate to three times the strain it was ever subject to. Measures are in progress to prevent a like recurrence of such a misfortune—the sufferers by this untoward event have every attention, professional and otherwise, that their situation requires, by the resident physician, Dr. McConnel.

On Friday morning a flat, loaded with building stone, sank in the river Delaware opposite Paul Beck's wharf, between Market and Chesnut streets.—Three men were on board at the time, one of whom was unfortunately drowned. Their names are not known.

THEATRICAL NOTICES.

The Delaware Watchman says, a part of Mr. Cowell's Dramatic Corps from Philadelphia are on a professional visit to this place. The Company is respectable both in point of numbers and theatrical talents, and commenced a short engagement last night, by performing Kotzebue's admired play called the "SERANOKE."

The last Albany Microscope says, the exertions of the manager of that theatre, to gratify the public are unremitted. His company is an unusually good one, and he is daily adding to its strength. Mr. E. Forrest arrived on Wednesday, and played Virginius in a masterly manner. Mrs. Bernard made her first appearance this season in the character of Virginia, and received the most flattering marks of approbation from her old friends. On Thursday evening, Mr. Hyatt, the prince of low comedians, played Rob Acres for the benefit of Mr. Somerville, and commenced an engagement. Last evening Damon & Pythias were represented by Mr. E. Forrest, and his brother, Mr. W. Forrest, an actor of very respectable acquirements. The house was not crowded. Miss Riddle has played some of her best characters successfully, though she is certainly not a great actress. We are sorry to say, Miss Twiddle has become almost a stranger to our boards. As she is decidedly a favorite of the public, she should appear more frequently. Her "Home, sweet home," and "Dashing white sergeant" cannot be too often repeated.

The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe has just published in London a volume entitled *Musical Reminiscences*. He has passed in review the most celebrated singers who have performed in England of late years. The Signorina is noticed thus:

"Signorina Garcia, when she appeared was as yet a mere girl, and had never appeared on any public stage; but from the first moments of her appearance she showed evident talents for it both as a singer and actress. Her extreme youth, her prettiness, her pleasing voice, and sprightly, easy action as Rosina in the Barbiere di Seviglia, in which part she made her debut, gained her general favor; but she was too highly extolled, and injudiciously put forward as a prima donna, when she was only a very prominent *debutante*, who in time, by study and practice, would, in all probability, under her father, a good musician, but to my ears at least a most disagreeable singer, rise to eminence in her profession. But in the following year she went with her whole family, all of whom, old and young, are singers, *tan bon qui mauvais*, to establish an Italian Opera in America, where, it is said, she is married; so that she never will return to this country, if to Europe.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Caledonian, Hewes, 5 days, Charleston, rice, cotton, &c.

Danish ship Ingeborg, Emmerick, 16 days, Turks Island, salt.

Brig Frances, Croft, 5 days, Savannah, cotton.

—— Hamlet, Hutchinson, 14 days, Havana via Lazaretto, sugar, &c.

—— Latona, Jones, 40 days, Gibraltar, mdze.

—— Cyno, King, 4 days, New York, mdze.

—— Antelope, Care, 11 days, St. Jago de Cuba, sugar and coffee.

Schr. Emily, Flood, 7 days, St. Mary, lumber.

—— Nonpareil, Dixon, 6 days, Washington, N. C. naval stores.

—— Mary Ann, Warner, 13 days, Jeremie, coffee and fruit.

—— Cumberland, Wheaton, 6 days, Richmond, tobacco.

—— Marshall, Chase, 3 days, New York, in ballast.

—— Eliza Jane, Cobb, 7 days, Boston, mdze.

—— James Monroe, Chambers, 6 days, Baltimore, mdze.

—— New York, Snow, 6 days, New York, mdze.

—— Maryland, Fivash, 47 days, Tampico, via Lazaretto, pimento.

—— Leo, Coleman, 2 days, Folly Landing, grain.

—— Coral, Davis, 10 days, Gloucester, 475 bbls. mackerel.

—— Mount Vernon, Ireland, 6 days, Baltimore, mdze.

—— Mexican, Pepper, 11 days, St. Martins, mdze

—— Resolution, Smith, 4 days, New York, mdze.

—— Triton, Brooks, 3 days, New York, mdze.

—— Charles King, Smith, 4 days, New York, mdze.

—— Mary Ann, Johnson, 4 days, New York, mdze.

—— Domestic, Hall, 8 days Providence, mdze.

—— Oyster, Heath, 11 days, St. Andrews, plaster.

—— Louisa, Midvett, 7 days, Washington, N. C. lumber.

Sloop Johnson, Johnson, 8 days, Baltimore, lumber.

—— Prince Maurice, Taubman, 5 days, Newbern, cotton.

—— Enterprize, Burroughs, 8 days, Wilmington, mdze.

—— Ellen, Cochran, 10 days, New York, anchors.

—— Cynthian Gamblos, Hackney, 3 days, New York, mdze.

CLEARED.

Ships Phœnix, Brown, New London; Globe, Dixey, Liverpool.

Barque Mary Ann, Laidley, Liverpool.

Brigs Horatio, Mayhew, Wilmington, N. C.; Napoleon, Watson, Madeira and a market; American, Moore, St. Jago de Cuba; Adams, Wilkinson, Norfolk; Decatur, Campbell, Matanzas.

Schrs. Wm. P. Farrand, Childs, St. Barts; Major Albers, Barclay, Tampico; Methuough, Selby, Havana; Union, Prideaux, Snowhill; Waterloo, Dennison, New York; Leaper, Snow, New York; Packet, Silby, jr. Havana; Joseph, Hull, Boston; Wm. Penn, Clark, Boston.

Sloops Friendship Teal, Baltimore; James & David, Morris, Charleston; Constitution, Teal, Alexandria.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

FORTY Acres of first rate Land, situate in Radnor Township, Delaware Co. one mile from the Columbian Tavern, Lancaster Turnpike, and 13 from Philadelphia. The improvements consist of a good Stone House, 46 by 18; Stone Barn, 50 by 30; Stone Spring-House, and a Tenant's House; with a thriving Apple Orchard and other excellent Fruit Trees; adjoining lands of John Brooks, Benjamin Brown, and Isaac White. ALSO, 63-4 Acres of Wood Land, 2 miles from said Farm. Further information will be given by William Shrigley, Columbian Tavern, or the Subscriber on the premises. MORDECAI MOORE.

aug 11—3t*

SAMUEL BURKART'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Brush Manufactory No. 86 North Front Street, one door below Arch Street, Philadelphia, where all kinds of BRUSHES are Manufactured of the best quality bristles, warranted to have no whalebone in them. Country Storekeepers and others are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted to the above Business.

aug 11—4t*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ELIZABETH SHINNICK, Widow, of the Northern Liberties are requested to make payment, and all having any demand against the said Estate, will present their accounts for settlement to LEWIS SHINNICK, Adm'r.

aug 11—3t* No. 32 Kunkle Street.

EDUCATION.

J. COXE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY, *N. E. corner of Locust and Thirteenth Streets*, which will be opened for the reception of Young Gentlemen on Monday the 20th of August.

J. C. while he returns his unfeigned thanks to his friends and former patrons, begs leave to assure those Parents and Guardians, who reside in the neighbourhood and feel disposed to patronize the Institution, that no pains or expense shall be spared on his part, to promote the best interests of his Pupils, and to forward their advancement in the Useful and Polite branches of a liberal Education. aug. 11—3t

ATTORNEY, AGENT,
And Conveyancer's Office.

No. 8. South Fifth street, 3d door below Minor street.

THE Subscriber respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public, in the purchase and sale of real estate of every description. Agency business in general, Drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Co-partnership, Tavern Licenses, Leases, Indentures, &c. Money procured, and invested on Mortgages, and other securities. Also, Insolvent Bonds and final Petitions to Court, and all other writings and advice connected therewith, securely and legally attended to, including (if wished) professional services, in case of opposition, and generally in performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an attorney or agent may be convenient or useful. CHARLES P. LISLE.

No. 8, south Fifth street.

N. B. Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.

aug. 11—tf

AMERICAN GREEK LEGION.

THE Gentlemen Members of the above late Corps, are requested to meet at Mrs. Holt's, (Coffee-House) on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, on business of importance.

C. R. LILLIBRIDGE, Late Chairman.
C. C. MARSH, and J. F. TANNER, } Late Secretaries.

aug 11—1t

MARRIED.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Kutz, Mr. NOAH FISHER, to Miss HESTER AKLEY, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. P. F. Mayer of this city, Mr. JOHN JOHNS, of Delaware, to Miss ANN GRANT, of New Jersey.

On Saturday, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Ashbel Green, Mr. ROBERT BELL, of New Orleans, merchant, to MARGARET H. daughter of John H. Barnes, Esq of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, JOHN W. BUZBY, to SARAH, daughter of Mr. John Gullen, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. G. C. Potts, Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, to Mrs. ELIZABETH MANLOVE, both of Moyamensing.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop Conwell, Mr. THOMAS DOYLE, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ANNE TAMONEY, daughter of Mr. John Tamoney, of Lancaster, Pa.

In Berlin, the Earl of Clanwilliam, British minister to the Court of Berlin, to Mlle SONTAG, Prima Donna of the Berlin Theatre.

DIED.

On Friday morning, the 10th inst. Mr. OTIS B. MERRILL, Printer, after a short and painful illness. His friends and acquaintances are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 131 North Eighth street, above Race.

On Friday morning, after a short illness, ELIZABETH BUSTILL, in the 34th year of her age.

On Friday morning, EDWARD BRODIE, carpenter, a native of Scotland.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 8th instant, MARTHA, infant daughter of Mr. D. Tevis, aged 12 months.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst. Mr. SAMUEL BURKHARD, Jr.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst. after a short illness, JAMES A. GLENN, of Virginia, student of medicine.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst at Sharon, Bucks county, at 1 o'clock, WILLIAM TURNER, of this city.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. SAMUEL OWNER, Esq. aged 65 years.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. Mrs. SUSAN PIERCE, aged 55 years.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst Mrs. AGNES SARGENT, aged 43 years.

On Wednesday morning, the 8th inst. suddenly, aged 58 years, Mrs. JANET WOOD, late of Scotland.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 8th inst. Mr. EDWARD STEER, well known as an eminent veterinary surgeon in this city for many years.

On Thursday, the 2d inst. at Providence, R. I. Mr. THOMAS SEYBERT, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 31 years.

On Monday, the 6th inst. THOMAS MONTGOMERY, infant son of Thomas Winnemore, aged three months and twenty-two days.

On Monday, the 6th inst. Mr. WILLIAM SMILEY, Taylor, aged 62 years.

On Monday evening, the 6th inst. of a short and painful illness, WILLIAM HARRISON, aged 23 years.

On Monday morning, the 5th inst. of a lingering illness, Mrs. CATHARINE A. BRIDEMAN, daughter of Mr. James Whelan, aged 27 years.

On Saturday, the 14th ult. Mr. THOMAS SCROGGY, of this city.

On Thursday morning, the 2d inst. after a severe illness, CHARLES A. EICHHOLTZ, son of Leonard Eichholtz, of Lancaster, aged 21 years.

On Sabbath morning, the 5th inst. Miss ESTHER SLACK.

On Saturday afternoon, the 4th inst. after a long and tedious illness, Doctor DANIEL DE BENNEVILLE, aged 75 years.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst. after a short illness, NATHANIEL RICHARDSON, aged 74 years.

On Sabbath morning, the 5th inst. Mr. COLLIN M'BRIDE, aged 46 years.

On Saturday morning, the 4th inst. aged 27 years, Mrs. JANE G. KEEN, widow of the late Samuel W. Keen.

On Friday, the 6th ult. at Bridgetown, N. J. of pulmonary consumption, Mr. PHILIP MILLER, late of this city, aged 55 years.

On the 6th inst. after a short illness, ELIZABETH C. daughter of Joseph Wetherill, aged one year.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children	Total
Philadelphia,	39	68	107
New-York,	57	87	144
Baltimore,	7	17	24

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

A NUMBER of sums of money of large and small amounts, to Loan on Mortgage, on Real Estate, in the city and county of Philadelphia. Apply to

CHARLES P. LISLE,
At his Office No. 8 south Fifth street.

aug 11—tf

THE BUSINESS

HERETOFORE conducted at No. 240 North Third Street, by JOSEPH HOWELL and ISRAEL HOWELL, under the firm of ISRAEL HOWELL & CO. was discontinued on the 31st ult. All persons indebted to said firm, will please to make payment, and those having claims present them for settlement, to Joseph Howell & Co. No. 107 Chesnut Street.

JOSEPH HOWELL,
ISRAEL HOWELL.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 8th, 1827.

JOSEPH HOWELL & CO. No. 107 Chesnut Street, keep constantly on hand, Spanish Hides, Dry and Salted, Tanners Oil, and a general assortment of Leather, finished and in the rough.

All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which cash will be paid, or Hides given in exchange.

aug 11—3m

A Boy Wanted,

IN a Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Store, an active, intelligent, honest lad, between the ages of 13 and 14 years. Such a one may hear of a situation by leaving a note addressed to F. H. at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.

Boarding in the family must be considered sufficient compensation. aug 11—tf

DEARBORN & GIG.

A NEW Dearborn, and good second hand, six spring Gig, with harness, for sale low. Apply to

GEORGE BRINGHURST.
aug 11—3t In Fifth street above Market.

A Wet Nurse Wanted.

WANTED immediately, a WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of milk, none need to apply but those that can come well recommended. For particulars apply at No. 190 Market Street.

aug. 11—3t*

SEEDS.

FIELD and Garden Seeds of first quality, bought and sold at No. 49, Market Street, Philadelphia, by

july 28—6t GEORGE M. COATES.

To Connoisseurs.

A FINE Painting of the VIRGIN AND CHILD, done in the year 1511, by the celebrated Raphael, for sale at No. 249 Pine Street, at P. Ancona's Painting and Drawing Academy, which is still open for tuition of Young Ladies and Gentlemen. July 28—6t

LONDON WINES,
Wholesale and Retail.

LONDON WINES, of very superior quality, for Sale, Imported by WILLIAM YATES,
aug. 4—tf 74 1-2 South 3d Street.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN to attend, and trim in a shoe Store. Good recommendations will be required.—Apply to Mr. Taylor, No. 86, Arch street,

Aug. 4. 1827.—3t

Wants a Situation,

AS Wet Nurse, a young woman with a fresh breast of milk, who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 21 Coe's Alley, Second street, below Almond.

aug. 4—3t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of ABRAHAM KONIGMACHER, dec. of Ephrata, Pennsylvania, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to S. Konigmacher & Co. No. 141 Market street.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4—3t*

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A number of very respectable Citizens, acquainted with my character, abilities and standing in society, have encouraged my becoming a Candidate for the appointment of a Commissioner of my native County of Philadelphia; I therefore solicit your suffrages in my favor at the next ensuing General Election.—If this appeal to you for assistance, at this period of age and of need, should be attended with success, you may depend upon my exertions to merit the favor conferred upon Your Friend,

KENNON WILLIAMS.

Philadelphia, July 24—3t*

Prospectus of a Literary Magazine,

To be published for the Editor,

BY J. DOBSON,

No. 103 CHESNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE PHILADELPHIA

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Devoted to general LITERATURE and the FINE ARTS.

——"Rure aliquis clear, Quod te!
——————————————phora nunda.....ter.

THE favoured literature of the present age, and of this city in particular, at this time, is of that kind which, with an emphasis perhaps too exclusive, is usually designated as practical. The laws of nature, as unfolded by chemistry, have been applied with amazing dexterity and success to the developement of our resources; anatomical and physiological researches have given to medical science a practical value hitherto unknown; and the mechanic principles and powers have confirmed their claim on our attention and regard, by a succession of results not less useful than they have been novel and surprising. But while we cheerfully acknowledge the benefits which have resulted to us from inquiries almost exclusively directed to scientific objects, we cannot withhold the expression of our conviction that more than this is necessary to place us on that eminence, from which we may contemplate, with higher emotions, the various interests and feelings, and multiplied relations of man. The pursuits of science, however valuable, and even necessary to the welfare of a state, or to the gratification of individual taste and ambition, can never engross the exclusive regard of a well educated community. The experience of every day evinces, that all that interests us in existence is indissolubly connected with our desires and aversions, our hopes and fears, our joys and sorrows. "Homo sum, et humanis nil alienum puto." (an adage not the less estimable, because it is trite) is a sentiment which is strongly felt in this country, and which unites us, by a thousand sympathies, with our fellow men. History and Biography, familiarizing us with former generations in their collective and individual character, open to us a boundless field for instructive inquiry. Poetry, the Fine Arts, and Criticism, while they heighten our gratifications, purify our taste, enlarge our views, and advance and exalt our nature. These, together with Moral Philosophy, views of the present condition of nations, and General Literature, cannot fail, under all changes of opinion, circumstances and pursuit, to attract the attention and fix the regard, not only of the refined and well educated, but also of the general mass of society.

To promote the cultivation of that literature which adorns while it gives dignity to the possessor, which refines while it adds vigor to moral feeling, and which comes home to the "business and bosoms" of all, is, in a few words, the object which the Editor has in view in making this exertion to establish in Philadelphia a "Literary Journal." He is not ignorant of the failure of many of his predecessors in similar enterprises; but undismayed by their unsuccessful endeavours, though not presuming on exertions yet untried, he makes with confidence and hope this appeal to the literary pride and partialities of his fellow citizens. With a population so numerous and intelligent, can it be thought extravagant to suppose that Philadelphia will sustain an enterprise, which aims at advancing objects so interesting to liberal minds, and which in other countries are so much approved, and so ably supported.

It is intended that this Magazine shall embrace whatever subjects may be included in the broad designation of General Literature and the Fine Arts.—Regular correspondents will be selected in the principal cities of the Union. The aid of many gentlemen of abilities and taste has been secured, and ample funds are provided for remunerating writers for their contributions. The most valuable foreign Magazines will be regularly imported, and (in accordance with the practice of the Editors of those Journals) selections of the best and most appropriate articles will be inserted. It is scarcely necessary to state that all sectarian and party views will be sedulously excluded.

The following exposition of the subjects which will form the contents of the Magazine, will distinctly illustrate the design of the Editor:—

Essays.	The Fine Arts.
American Memoirs.	Poetry, English, Latin, and French.
Historical Sketches.	
American Antiquities.	Variety, including epigram and anecdote.
Sketches of Life and Character.	Notices of American Literature.
Descriptions of American Scenery.	Notices of Foreign Literature.
Tales.	Useful Arts. (Notices.)
Miscellaneous.	Discoveries.
Important Letters.	Inventions.
Classical Literature.	Philosophical Intelligence.
Philology.	Literary Intelligence.
Criticism.	
Translations from Ancient and Modern Languages.	

TERMS.—The *Philadelphia Monthly Magazine* will be issued on the fifteenth day of every month, at *Five Dollars* per annum, payable on the delivery of the third number, and afterwards in advance; if not in advance, the price will be six dollars and fifty cents.

The size will be large octavo. The paper will be of the *best* quality, and a new font of types will be cast expressly for the purpose.

☞ The original contributions will be paid for at the rate of *one dollar and fifty cents* for every printed page.

☞ Communications for the Editor to be addressed to the care of the Publisher, J. Dobson, No. 108 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, by whom and the principal Booksellers, subscriptions will be received.

The first Number will appear in October.

aug. 11—3t.

CARPETING.
HASTINGS & CHESTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Philadelphia that they have fitted up, and will this day open the Store No. 113 *Chesnut-street, corner of Franklin-street, opposite the Post Office, as a*

CARPET WARE-HOUSE,

Where they intend keeping an assortment of BRUSSELS, VENETIAN and INGRAIN CARPETING, ENGLISH PATENT FLOOR-CLOTH, and such articles as are usually found in the most extensive establishments of the kind.

It is their intention to keep an assortment of goods equal to any that can be found; and it is their belief that the connexions they have formed with the principal manufacturers in England and the principal

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"FRIENDSHIP IS AS TRUE TO-DAY AS WHEN WE PARTED."

Why do I love to fix my eye
So often on thy *mother's* face?
Because *thy looks I there* espy,
Because *thy features* there I trace.

She has thine *eye* of darkest hue,
And much of its resplendent rays;
She has the *hair of ebon*, too,
Which round thy brow its shade displays.

And there is many a *nameless* thing,
Which 'mind me now so oft of *thee*:
Her very *tone* will sometimes bring
Thy image to my memory.

And yet she little knows how near
These things have made her to my heart,
And little dost *thou* think how dear,
To these fond memories thou art.

DUKE OF NIVERNOIS.

When the Duke of Nivernois was ambassador in England, he was going down to Lord Townsend's seat in Norfolk, on a private visit, quite in dishabelle, and with only one servant; when he was obliged, from a very heavy shower of rain, to stop at a farm-house in the way. The master of the house was a clergyman, who, to a poor curacy, added the care of a few scholars, and gained, in all, about 80*l.* a year, with which he had to maintain a wife and six children.

When the duke alighted, the clergyman, not knowing his rank, begged him to come in and dry himself. His excellency accepted the offer, borrowed a pair of old worsted stockings and slippers, and otherwise warmed himself by a good fire. After some conversation, the duke observed an old chess board hanging up; and as he was passionately fond of that game, he asked the parson whether he could play? His host answered, that he could tolerably, but found it difficult in that part of the country to find an antagonist. "I'm your man," says the duke. "With all my heart," rejoins the parson; "and if you'll stay and take pot luck, I'll try if I can't beat you." The day still continued rainy, the duke accepted his offer, when the parson played so much better, that he won every game. The duke, far from fretting at this, was highly pleased to meet a man who could give him such entertainment at his favorite game. He accordingly inquired into the state of his family affairs; and just taking a memorandum of his host's address, without discovering his title, thanked him, and left him.

Some months passed over without the clergyman thinking any thing of his visiter; when one evening a footman in a laced livery rode up to the door, and presented him with the following billet:—

"The Duke of Nivernois' compliments wait on the Rev. Mr. ———; and as a remembrancer for the good drubbing he received from him at chess, and the hospitality he showed him on a late occasion, begs that he will accept of the living of —— (worth 400*l.* a year,) and wait on His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, on Friday next, to thank him for the same."

It was some time before the honest parson could imagine the letter any thing more than a joke, and he was actually not for going to town to wait on the premier; but his wife insisting on his making the trial, he came to London, and to his unspeakable satisfaction, found the contents of the note literally true.

There is a cavern at Soni, in the southern part of the Island of Java, which, though of no very great dimensions, exceeds, in beauty and sublimity, all the natural curiosities of the island. The principal entrance is from the south, towards the sea: a passage has been excavated by the hand of nature sufficiently large to admit several persons abreast: this is about 30 feet long. At the extremity there is a sudden bend, or rather projection of the lateral rock, which, when passed, gives an unexpected and magnificent view of the interior cavern, which is upwards of 80 feet long. Stalactites, ever varying in form and colour, lend their magic effect to the scene and reflect the light beams from the entrance to every nook of the subterranean apartment. Near the centre is a calcareous spring, which imparts a coolness to the atmosphere grateful in the extreme to those who have just escaped the torrid heat of the exterior. A tufa is deposited from the water, which has risen in a circular mound more than twelve feet from the surface of the place. Over this, on every side, the water pours, producing a singular and picturesque fountain.—The whole area of the chamber contains 2400 square feet, and is a favourite resort of the Japanese at all seasons of the year.

BLUE HANGER.

Lord Coleraine, formerly known by the familiar appellation of *Blue Hanger*, from the colour of his clothes, was perhaps the best dressed man of his age; and he was no less remarkable for his politeness and good humor. Heavy losses at play, when he was a young man, compelled him to retire to France in order to avoid his creditors; and there he remained upwards of twelve years, until the death of his elder brother, when he came to the title, and returned to this country—a complete *Frenchman*.

On his Lordship's first visit to Drury Lane Theatre, his natural turn for pleasantry brought him into a *rencontre* that gave him some uneasiness. Seeing a gentleman *in boots* enter the box where he was sitting (in the dress circle,) and place himself on the seat just before him rather abruptly, his ideas of etiquette could not well brook what in France would have been considered a breach of decorum; accordingly he addressed him in the following words:—"I beg, Sir, you will make no apology." "Apology, Sir!" replied the stranger "Apology for what?" "Why," returned his Lordship pointing down towards the boots, "that you did not bring your horse with you into the box." "Perhaps it is lucky for you, Sir," retorted the stranger, "that I did not bring my *horse-whip*; but I have a remedy at *hand*, for I can *pull your nose* for your impertinence." Some other gentlemen in the box now interfered, an exchange of cards took place, and both parties left the Theatre.

Blue went immediately to his brother George at Brookes's, and having stated the particulars, begged his assistance to get him out of the scrape, "which," said he, "may end in bloodshed.—I acknowledge," he continued, "that I was the first aggressor; but it was too bad to threaten to pull my nose. What had I better do?"—"*Soap it well*," replied George, "and then it will easily slip through his fingers." George, however, accommodated the affair to the satisfaction of all parties, by explaining to the stranger that his brother had resided so long in France as almost to forget the customs of his countrymen.

* This method of avoidings hearty tweak of the *proboscis* appears to have been a favorite of Col. Hanger's, for he recommends it even in the Memoirs of his Life. He says, that whenever any individual is inclined to calumniate a gentleman behind his back he ought to take the precaution of *reaping*, *his nose first*.

Let every man mind his own business.

Of all things deliver us from the man who attends to his neighbor's business, and leaves his own at loose ends. A meddling body is a torment to his neighborhood, and not much comfort to himself; for, continually interfering in that which is none of his business, he subjects himself to the just reproof of those he would thrust his gratuitous services upon. It matters not whether it be in religion, politics, or the common concerns of domestic life, let every man attend to his own business, and then every man's business will be attended to.—A lesson comes soon enough when asked, and no man likes to have his neighbor's nose gratuitously poked into his family concerns, his out of door business, or his manner of thinking upon any subject; all believe it is there privilege to do what they think fit in their own premises, and to do it in their own way.

The man who interferes with the business of others, almost always neglects his own, and while doing that which no one thanks him for, not unfrequently permits his family to come to want. No man who strictly attends to what interests him will have time or inclination to manage the concerns of his neighbors, he will pursue his own course, and suffer others to do the same; he will be generous enough to believe that other folks know something as well as himself. It is intolerable to be continually bored in this way, in the most trival every day business of life. What is it to me, if my neighbor permits his cucumber vines to run on the ground, instead of furnishing them with bushes, as I do—or rubs his razor on an old book cover, instead of the metalic strap—or prunes his fruit trees with a course or fine saw? What right have I to find fault with the dress or education of his family?—with the color of his hat or the cut of his coat? And if he build a house, does it concern me whether it front north or south—or whether it be large or small, convenient or inconvenient?—If it does not—if it be my neighbor's right to consult his own taste in these matters, let us yield him this right. And when dipping our fingers in other people's porrige dishes, we chance to get them scalded, let it teach us to mind nobody's business but our own.

Alexander, in his "journey from India to England," noticing the pearl-divers of the Persian Gulf, says—"The divers sometimes meet with springs of fresh water at the bottom of the Gulf: at Bahreen in particular, the only water used for drinking on board the cruizers is procured by sending a man down three or four fathoms with a musket-barrel, which he fills and brings up."

Plutarch informs us that Diocles of Preparethus was the first writer who gave any credit to the early history of Rome, such as it has come down to us; but of this Diocles nothing is known. An ingenious hypothesis might be formed into the late history of Rome being fabricated out of materials taken from Greek writings. It is certain that many incidents recorded by Herodotus are to be found in Livy and Diodyasius. The story of Sextus Tarquin's cutting off the heads of the poppies is an evident copy of the tale related by Herodotus concerning Thrasybulus and the bag of corn. A more remarkable parallel may be found in the birth of Romulus compared with that of Cyrus.

INTRODUCTION OF SIDE-SADDLES INTO ENGLAND.

Richard II. at the early age of sixteen, married (1382,) the sister of the Emperor Wincenslaus, whose many virtues acquired for her the appellation of Good Queen Anne; but she is perhaps as celebrated for having introduced the use of side-saddles into England, before which time the ladies rode astride like men.

Impromptus.—It is a difficult matter to make a good impromptu. I believe, for my own part, that none are good but those that are made at leisure.

The tables turned.—A Mobile paper contains the cautionary notice of Joseph Ramsy, which commences thus:

Notice to the Public.—Whereas my lawful wife Mary Ann Ramsy, has turned me out of doors without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution the public, &c.

RECIPES.

To cure consumption.—In May, gather the flowers of the thorn-bush; boil 2 bunches of them in half a pint of milk; let it stand till about milk warm; drink it the first thing, and take a walk immediately afterwards. The flowers will be fit for use all the year, if well sprinkled with salt, and put into an earthern pan or preserving jar, from which the air is carefully excluded.

Fever and ague.—Take 2 ounces of Peruvian bark, 2 of powdered cloves, and 1 of cream of tartar; mix them together; divide the composition into 12 equal doses; and take one dose every morning, noon and night, till the complaint is checked; then one every morning till the whole is taken. Each dose may be taken in a glass of any kind of spirituous liquor, mixed with water.

Toothach.—2 drachms of alum reduced to an impalpable powder, and 7 drachms of nitrous spirit of ether, mixed and applied to the tooth will prove effectual in 95 out of 100 cases.

Scalds and burns.—Take equal parts of linseed-oil and lime-water; shake the bottle previous to application, as the ingredients will separate. Lint or a piece of linen should be applied to the burn, and kept constantly saturated with the liniment.

Cramp.—A footboard has been sometimes of great service in this complaint; but the best remedy is to tie something round the limb, between the pain and the body, about as tight as a physician does to draw blood. Temperance in eating, drinking, exercise, &c., are very important, if you wish to prevent a return of this disorder.

Suffocation.—In Russia, suffocation by charcoal is recovered by the application of cold externally and internally: so contrary is the remedy to that of suffocation by water.

To make Kitteridge's nerve ointment.—Take of neat's-foot oil half a pound, of brandy 1 gill, and of spirits of turpentine 1 gill, and simmer them together for 15 minutes. This embrocation is very useful in sprains, swellings, and rheumatism.

Felons on the finger may be effectually cured, it is said, in three hours, with a poultice of the size of a small bean, made of quick lime, slacked with soap, bound on the spot, and renewed every half hour.

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland "offer a premium of 100 dollars for the best dissertation on the means of preventing the diseases incident to the lands and marshy grounds in the state of Maryland. Dissertations to be transmitted, post paid, to any of the committee, on or before the 1st of May, 1828. Each candidate will prefix to his essay a motto, which must likewise be written on the outside of a sealed packet containing the author's name and address. All Essays, except the successful one, will be returned if desired."

PRICE CURRENT.

BEANS, bushel,	$1,50 a 1,75
BEEF, Mess, bbl.	10,00 a 10,50
Prime,	9 0 a —
Cargo,	5 0 a 7
FLAX, per lb.	11 a
FLOUR, superfine, bbl.	5,00 a —
Rye,	3,00 a —
Cornmeal, bbl.	12 00 a
FLAXSEED, bushel,	1 15 a 1 20
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	95 a 1 —
Corn, Penn.	48 a 50
Rye,	50 a 55
Oats,	25 a —
Barley,	a
HAMS, Jersey, lb.	9 a 11
HOPS, first sort, lb.	17 1-2 a 18
LARD, No. 1,	8 a 10
PORK, Jersey, Mess,	12 a 13
Prime,	9 a 10
Cargo,	7,50 a 8 0
PLASTER PARIS, ton,	3,50 a 4 0
RAGS, Foreign, lb.	5 a 5 1-2
Country,	4 a 7
Fine Linen,	10 a 12
SEEDS, Clover, bush.	— a —
Herd-grass,	60 a —
Timothy do.	2,50 a —
TOBACCO, Kentucky, lb.	4 1-2 a 5 1-2
Virginia,	8 a 16
WOOL, Merino, lb.	35 a 40

PLAID CLOAKS,

FOR Sale, a large quantity of PLAID CLOAKS, wholesale and retail at reduced prices—Also an assortment of DRY GOODS.

THOMAS PARKER, Jr.
July 28—3t* No. 38, South second St.

N. B. Found, a small bundle of clothing, the owner may have it by applying as above.

Philadelphia Institution

FOR correcting Impediments of Speech upon Mr. Leigh's System, No. 103 NORTH FRONT ST.
March 24—3t

Belmont Boarding School,
FOR GIRLS.

MARTHA NEWBOLD has opened a Boarding School for Girls, on a retired, pleasant and healthful situation, near the turnpike road, leading from Philadelphia to New York, about four miles from the former, and half a mile from the village of Frankford.

The course of Instruction will comprise the usual branches of an English Education, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and the elements of Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, the elements of Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Epistolary composition, and plain sewing.

Terms—Thirty dollars per quarter, payable in advance
Washing, two dollars per quarter.
Stationery at the regular prices.

Application may be made to John Cooke, No. 147 north Street, or to James S. Newbold, No. 22 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

Belmont, 7th mo. 23d, 1827. 8t*

SAMUEL S. FITCH,
SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE No. 54 ALMOND STREET.

All operations upon the Teeth performed in the best manner.—Charges moderate.

Aug. 11—1m*

WILSON'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that his having for the last five years been constantly in the employ of Mr. Swaim, assisting in preparing and making his justly celebrated Panacea, he has commenced the business for himself, at No. 120 Arch street, where he sends the same kind of medicine under the name of WILSON'S PANACEA, and he pledges himself, that the Panacea made by him possesses all the restorative powers of that sold by Mr. Swaim, it being composed of precisely the same ingredients, either a comparison or trial will establish this fact. As the subscriber offers his PANACEA much lower than the usual price of Swaim's, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

This medicine has the decided preference over all other medicines for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, ulcerous sores, general debility, and all diseases arising from impure blood. It has proved beneficial in Nervous and Dyspeptic complaints generally, White Swelling, diseases of the Liver, Skin, &c. Those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial disease, should submit to a course of Wilson's Panacea. It is a safe, though powerful substitute for mercury, and removes the evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral often occasions. It will be found of great service as a spring and fall medicine, by those whose constitutions require nourishment and new vigor.

Price $2 per Bottle or $5,50 per dozen.

Agents for the Panacea—Frederick Kleet, Druggist, N. E. corner of Callowhill and 2d streets; William Scattergood, S. W. corner of 2d and Green streets; Wm. Garrison, Druggist, S. W. corner of Tammany and 4th Streets; Mr. Shoemaker, Druggist, S. W. corner of 12th and Locust streets, Philadelphia—and John M. Wilson, No. 1, Old Slip, New York.

Communications, post paid, and orders for the medicine from any part of the world will receive immediate attention.

Wilson's Worm Medicine, for the cure of Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Cholera Morbus, Sickness at the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Worms, &c. for sale by the subscriber,

THOMAS WILSON.
No. 130, Arch, a few doors above 6th Street, Philad.
aug 4—3t

STUCKERT'S PANACEA.

AFTER sickness or disease of every kind, in children or grown persons, this Panacea will create a new and healthy action in the system. The most respectable certificates can be produced as to its efficacy in destroying all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, morbid action in the system, constitutional syphilis, mercurial diseases, scrofula, sore throat, King's evil, ulcers, tumors, pimples or eruptions on the face, rheumatism, tetter, and general debility. It is an excellent medicine for cleaning an appetite, also for relaxations of the stomach, and dregs of the constitution.—Price 75 cents per pottle—half do.

Stuckert's Anti-Bilious Pills for foul stomach, headache, dizziness, and bilious habit.—Small box 6 cents, large 25.

Stuckert's Pearl Powder, for destroying pimples on the face, and whitening the skin.—Small papers 50 cts, large do. 12 1-2. For sale only at

Stuckert's Scorbutic Tooth Powder, for preserving and whitening the teeth.—Small boxes 6 cents, large do 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Fever and Ague Drops.—Small bottles 12 1-2 large do. 25.

Stuckert's Tooth-Ache Drops—12 1-2 cents per bottle.

STUCKERT'S Drug Store, 31 North Fourth street, between Cherry and Race, East Side—where medical advice will be given for diseases of every description.
June 9—tf

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD
AT PUBLIC SALE,

WITHOUT reserve, by order of the last Will and Testament of Josiah Small, deceased, on 2d day the 10th of the 9th mo. 1827, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a valuable Plantation, containing about 30 acres, situate in the Township of Cheltenham, Montgomery County, eight miles from Philadelphia, and one from Shermanstown, adjoining lands of John Keenan, Josiah Dawson, and others. The improvements are a two story substantial Stone Dwelling House, two rooms and an entry on the first floor, having a convenient cellar kitchen, with a pump of good water at the door, a stone Barn and Stable, with other out-buildings. There is about two acres of thriving woodland, a large never-failing stream of water adjoining; there is a thriving young apple orchard of the best assorted fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees. Also, a valuable English Grape Vine in a thriving state.

The premises are situated in a good and healthy neighbourhood, having a commanding view of the surrounding country, convenient to places of public worship, mills and stores. The above described property is clear of incumbrances. Possession will be given on the first day of the 9th mo. next, together with an indisputable title, by paying one third of the purchase money and giving satisfactory security for the remainder. Persons wishing to purchase the above property will be shewn it by James Small, living thereon.

Further particulars will be given on the day of sale, by

JABEZ SMALL, }
AARON WALTON, } Ex'rs.

July 28—4t*

BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb 5—tf

TO PRINTERS.

A FEW fonts of elegant Two Line Nonpareil Caps, (new) Baker & Greele's Cut, from Boston, may be had of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 112 Chesnut street. A number of sheet specimens from A. W. Kingsley & Co's foundry, Albany, may also be had. July 21—tf

CONINE'S
LUCKY OFFICE, NO 3, SOUTH 3d ST.

ON WEDNESDAY the drawing of the 30th Union Canal Lottery took place, and the following were the drawn Nos:

20 11 46 7 8 14 24 33

CONINE had the pleasure of distributing several handsome prizes among his friends, who he respectfully invites to call and receive their cash, or to renew for chances in the next Lottery. The

Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,
THIRTY-FIRST CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Will be drawn on the 23d August. Capital prize $30,000.

N. B. The tickets will be sold at the scheme price, until Saturday night, the 28th inst. July 28—tf

La Fayette Office, Forever!!!

THE THIRTY-FIRST Class Union Canal Lottery, will positively be drawn on the 23d of August, in the City—Capital prize, $30,000, and Tickets only $6. Shares in proportion—BY US.

KENNEDY & CO.
july 28—tf 48 South Third street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Orders from the country, enclosing cash or prize tickets, post paid, addressed as above, will meet as prompt attention as a personal application.

☞ The fortunate holder of 7, 11, 46, (23,000) in the last Class, is informed that the cash is ready.

K & CO.

KIMBERTON STAGE

LEAVES the Union Hotel, No. 246 High street, every 4th and 7th days, at 7 o'clock. 6ms. 16—tf

SONG BOOK.
NEW EDITION.

JUST published, and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9, north Fourth street,—The Southern & Western songster; being a choice collection of the most fashionable songs, many of which are original; second edition enlarged. The unprecedented quick sale of 2000 copies of the 18mo edition, in the course of a few months, while it has been highly gratifying to the publisher, has at the same time furnished an ample evidence of public approbation. The present edition has been considerably enlarged, and by his means space has been gained to insert most of the admired songs of those distinguished vocalists, Mrs. Knight, Miss Kelly, the Miss Cottinghams, and others. The latest of our national and popular airs have also found a place. In a word, unp exertions has been shined at, and the publisher trusts it will appear that the object has been attained.

Aug. 4, 1827.—tf.

"Tales for Leisure Hours."

COMPRISING twelve series in a volume of 108 pages, neatly bound in boards, price 50 cents, or 75 cents when bound, may be had of CAREY, LEA and CAREY, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth; JUDAH GIBSON, No. 108 Chesnut street; and at this Office.

Military Trimming, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe Manufactory,
No. 22, NORTH THIRD ST. Philadelphia,

(A few doors below the City Hotel, opposite side.)

WHERE is constantly kept on hand for wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms, a complete assortment of Swords, Epaulettes, Caps and other Military articles, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, silk, cotton and worsted Cords, Braids, &c.

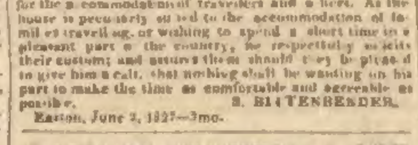
☞ Letters from any part of the United States, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

HENRY KORN.
march 31—6m

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber either on vendue book or other ways, are requested to come forward at his former residence near Moorestown, on all day the 13th of the 8th month, August, and make immediate payment to save themselves trouble and expence.

July 11—4t* JOSEPH JUSTICE.

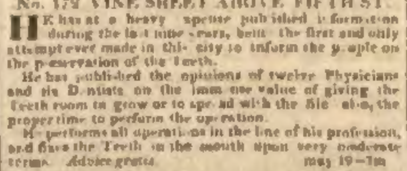


Venitian Blind Manufactory.
HOOK & STOCKTON,

No. 7, South Sixth street.

HAVE constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Venitian Blinds of superior manufacture, the most elegant colours and warranted to stand, which they offer as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

N. B. We continue to supply Upholsterers at the lowest wholesale prices. July 21—3m



THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city. Can always be had at No. 109, PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. march 10—6m

JANE R. BURD

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, she has removed her Confectionary business from No. 103 Chesnut street, near Fifth street, to No. 105 Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Townsend, clock and watch maker, immediately opposite Poulson's Office; where she has to let two rooms on the first floor which would, (on account of the central and public situation,) suit an artist, a seminary, or many other branches of business. April 14—tf

Boarding-House, in Easton, Pa.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that beautiful mansion commonly known by the name of SPRING GARDEN, situated at the corner of Fourth and Spring Garden streets, in the borough of Easton, Pa. where he has opened a BOARDING-HOUSE suitable for the accommodation of travellers and others. As the house is peculiarly suited to the accommodation of families travelling, or wishing to spend a short time in a pleasant part of the country, he respectfully solicits their custom; and assures them should they be pleased to give him a call, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make the time as comfortable and agreeable as possible. S. BUTTENBENDER.

Easton, June 2, 1827—3mo.

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 9th st. feb 4—ly

B. WILLIAMS, DENTIST.

At his old Established Stand
No. 172 VINE STREET ABOVE FIFTH ST.

HE has at a heavy expense published information during the last nine years, being the first and only attempt ever made in this city to inform the people on the preservation of the Teeth.

He has published the opinions of twelve Physicians and six Dentists on the immense value of giving the teeth room to grow or to speed with the file at the proper time to perform the operation.

He performs all operations in the line of his profession, and fixes the Teeth in the mouth upon very moderate terms. *Advice gratis.* may 19—3m

NOTICE TO EVAN DAVID.

WHEREAS JOSHUA DAVID of Newcastle, Del. deceased, demised by his last Will and Testament, a share of his property to his brother Evan David in case he should be living, this is to give notice to the said Evan David, to come forward and claim his share of the said property.

Published pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Joshua David. ELISHA DAVID,
June 18—3t* Newcastle county, Del.

Hydrants, Lead and Iron Pipes.
ROWLEY AND ALBURGER, PLUMBERS,

NORTH WEST corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, directly in rear of the Arcade, have constantly on hand, small iron pipes, and lead pipes of all sizes of their manufacture, all of which will be fixed on reasonable terms. Hydrants of all kinds made and repaired. April 14—6m

The Reverend George Spratt's
Seminary of Polite and Useful Learning,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

G. SPRATT respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced teaching a morning class of young ladies, in the upper part of Mr. Mayo's large and airy school Rooms, back of Nos. 420 and 422, in Arch between Tenth and Seventh streets.

Having received a classical and liberal education, and having had the advantage of many years experience as a teacher, he flatters himself he will be able to give to those parents and guardians who may favor him with their confidence, reason to be satisfied with the progress of their children.

The course of instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern History, and Natural Philosophy; to which the Latin and Greek Languages will be added if desired. In teaching, his exertions are more directed to the improvement of the understanding than the extension of the memory; his pupils, therefore, with a moderate degree of attention, acquire in a short time more real knowledge than can be obtained in the course of years, by the ordinary task of committing lessons to memory, and reciting them as a mere mechanical operation.

Apply at the School House any day between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock, there being no vacation this season.

Philadelphia, July, 1827 tf

TO PAPER MAKERS.

JUST received, at reduced prices, an assortment of 64 6-4 7-4 and 8-4 FELTINGS, for sale at 37 North Front street, by A. T. WRIGHT.
july 14—6t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the articles of Copartnership between CALEB ATKINSON, SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON and SAMUEL CLARK ATKINSON, require and direct that "no contract, note or bond, affecting the interest of the company, shall be given or entered into in the name of the firm, except by Samuel Coate Atkinson and Samuel Clark Atkinson, and by neither of them without the knowledge and consent of the other," and whereas Samuel Coate Atkinson has been appointed Cashier of the firm

Notice is hereby given, That the Subscriber will not hold himself or partners for any contract, note or bond given or entered into on account of the said firm, without his authority and consent, expressed in writing under his own hand—and will not acknowledge any payments of money due the said firm of S. C. Atkinson & Co. unless made to himself or his legally authorized agent.

SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON,
July 21—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

PORTER, ALE, AND CIDER VAULTS,
South West corner of Chesnut & Second streets.

W. BURTON & CO. have in store at their vaults as above, a large stock of *Cider Cider*, which they can recommend for Exportation or Home consumption, in addition to their Porter and Ale which is of the first quality, and orders are respectfully solicited. Their IMPERIAL BEVERAGE, which they have very much improved, is now in fine order and will be found a very delightful refreshment this warm weather

W. B. & Co are sorry any of their friends were disappointed of it, but it was in consequence of the demand being so considerable. They have now a good stock and can supply orders on application.

july 21—tf

CLARK & CHESNUT,

BOOKBINDERS and paper rulers, over No. 34 Market street, Philadelphia, where all kinds of binding will be done in a superior manner; blank books ruled and bound to any pattern. Like wise, old books repaired and rebound, as above. April 21—tf

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND COACH FURNITURE.

H. & P. A. HUBER, offer for Sale, at No. 40 North Third street, opposite Head-quarters Hotel, a large and general assortment of imported and American articles, used by Saddlers, Harness, and Coach Makers, at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances—consisting of all the various sizes of plated, brass, tinned japanned steel, iron, wood, wool & cotton and linen furniture, together with a constant supply of hog skins. June 21—tf

TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

AS the females in all families are particularly interested in keeping furniture in the neatest manner, I take the liberty to recommend to their particular notice an article under the name of FURNITURE PASTE, which, when applied according to the directions accompanying the Box, will with little labour give the furniture a polish and gloss, equal in nature to plate glass. Price 25 cents per Box, it is nearly as cheap as common wax.

ALSO, Black Varnish, of a superior quality, for Varnishing coal grates, sash pans, &c. &c. and will stand a great heat. (Price 25 cents per bottle.) For sale by

PETER L. KRIMAN,
march 3—tf Druggist, No. 320 Market street.

Cure for Intemperance.

WE have been induced to republish the following notice, at the instance of a worthy people who have called on us during the week, and who testify that it actually possesses the power to arrest the destroyer.—They state that it creates a vigorous appetite for animal food, and an utter aversion to ardent spirits; and that by the use of it, many of the most intemperate have become perfectly sober, and are now in their right minds.—*Christian Advocate.*

A simple remedy has been discovered which effectually cures habitual drunkards and topers, and renders them totally averse to spirituous potations in any form. A considerable number who have submitted to its influence have resolutely to corroborate with the most conclusive testimony what is here asserted.

Twenty years experience in the laws of stimuli, and the happy effects produced by this remedy have taught its simplicity and renovating power on constitutions injured by intemperance.

Those persons who reside at a distance can have the remedy sent by mail, enclosed in a letter, or through the medium of a friend in the city, by addressing their applications, post paid, to Dr. CHAMBERS, at Rutger's Medical College, New York: or it may be obtained of William Moorhead, No. 318 South Second street, near Almond, Philadelphia, who is appointed Agent, by the above Proprietor.

The most satisfactory references can be given of the efficacy of this medicine. may 19—1y

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence, upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves, are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box with directions signed by the Proprietor. Prepared and sold by

HENRY CORNISH,
At his Drug and Chemical Store, No. 375, North Third street, above Callowhill street.

Likewise, at 154 CHESNUT THOMPSON'S Drug Store, North West corner of second and Market streets and at S. C. Graham's, No. 48 South Second street, second door below the corner of South, Philadelphia.

The above medicine may be had wholesale or retail, and a liberal discount allowed to wholesale dealers and country Merchants.

All letters (post paid) and Orders for the Medicine, will be punctually attended to and forwarded to any part of the United States. July 7—3m

J. BUTTERWORTH'S
MANUFACTORY

of Tin Ware, and all kinds of Tin work, for Coaches and Wool Machinery, No. 92 corner and 4-8 North Second streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. A constant supply of combustible and Coopers, &c. at reduced prices, of American and English Manufacture. June 21—tf*

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER

No. 102 1-2 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, (South side.)

A GENERAL assortment of Coffins, of various sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented, always on hand. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, and a Hearse furnishing. Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Ice Boxes, &c.

N. B. Attendance at all hours.—*Circumstances taken into consideration* May 19—6m

PORCELAIN TEETH.

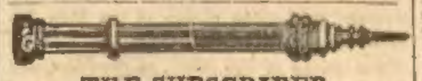
THE Subscribers inform the public that they have succeeded in Manufacturing *porcelain Teeth* of every superior quality, which in form and color, cannot be distinguished from Natural Teeth.

They are prepared to furnish single Teeth, and complete sets, so perfectly fitted to the mouth, as to perform all the functions of the Natural teeth, and of any that may be required.

The superiority of Porcelain Teeth, in beauty, cleanliness and durability, is acknowledged by all who have used them, and will be manifest on inspection.

Specimens may be seen at their Office, No. 81 Race street. VAN PE T & MILHENNEY, Dentists.

N. B. All operations on the Teeth performed in the best manner, and on moderate terms. Dec. 30—tf



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS always for sale, a handsome assortment of Ever Pointed Pencils of superior make. Likewise, Silver Pencil Cases of all kinds, Tooth Picks, Tweezers, &c. ALSO, Gold and Silver Pens, Thimbles and Fancy Jewellery of every description, which he will sell wholesale and retail at the very lowest cash prices.

JOHN C. FARR,
No. 14, Market street, one door below Third st.

A supply of Leads for the above pencils always on hand. march 3—6m

Dr. BECKER'S EYE SALVE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicine, which he will dispose of Wholesale or Retail, at his Wholesale and Retail Drug and Apothecary Store, north east corner of Third and Callowhill streets. JOSEPH E. KIRK.

N. B. A liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again. april 21—tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the hosiering business at No. 31 North Fourth street, five doors above Cherry street, where Hats of every description may be obtained Wholesale and Retail on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. Hatters hats made according to order. ISRAEL & KURTZ & CO.
June 16—3m

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale, about 180 lbs. PICA GREEK, Ronaldson's Cast, has only been used to print 300 copies of a pamphlet of 40 pages—price very low.

ALSO—500 lbs. PEARL TYPE, mostly Ronaldson's Cast, has been used only in Stereotyping—will be put up in small founts to suit parish sets—very low.

ALSO—200 lbs. LONG PRIMER, White's No. 3.

A very extensive and beautiful assortment of JOB TYPE and Borders of all descriptions, &c.

An assortment of Mather's PRINTING INK.

Apply at J. HOWE'S
Stereotype Foundry and Printer's Warehouse, corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

Applications by mail must be post paid.
march 17—tf

What Another!—Yes Another!—and Another!!!

ON Thursday GIBBS again had the pleasure, so often enjoyed by him, of repaying a purchaser a thousand fold for his investment.

The lucky holder of ticket No. 7, 9, 14, which drew the capital prize of 30,000 dollars, in the 30th Class Union Canal Lottery, sold by "GIBBS," called and received his cash.

Often has GIBBS enjoyed the same pleasure he did on this occasion, in hearing the victory of fortune, as he fobbed his cash, sung the following ditty:

"Hail! the joyful hour is come,
Lucky Gibbs the deed hath done,
In want—I late his office sought,
Of him a single ticket bought—
A prize I drew—the cash is paid,
'Twas Gibbs's chance my fortune made;
Let lucky Gibbs then be the toast;
How great the gain—how small the cost,
How sure the cash—how promptly paid
With cash again, you're never delayed;
Then call on Gibbs—a chance is sure;
With him a prize is almost sure!
No longer alley'd like lights now roam,
Gibbs ever will be found 'at home.'"

The public will bear in mind that Gibbs never claims the sale of prizes he has not actually sold—a very common fashion, however, with some who claim "another and yet another share," without ever having sold one. Facts are stubborn things, and the curious may be gratified by a sight of the above captain, by calling at the office, when may at the same time be had tickets and shares in the 31st Class Union Canal Lottery, some of which may draw the capitals of $30,000, 15,000, $5, &c. &c. &c. for which the cash will be "planked down" the moment drawn. J. GIBBS,

aug. 4—tf No. 4 1-2 South Third street.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

CITIZENS' LINE,
For New York,

VIA BORDENTOWN AND WASHINGTON,

Only 26 miles Land Carriage, in connection with

THE STEAM BOATS

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.

THE Steam Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Z. W. Kellum, will leave Arch street wharf every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown. Passengers for New York will take the Coaches at Bordentown, 26 miles to Washington, and there take the new and elegant Steam Boat NEW-YORK, Capt. Jeffers, and arrive in New York by 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

FARE THROUGH $4.

N. B. For seats, apply at the steam boat Office, No. 1 Arch street, corner of Front,